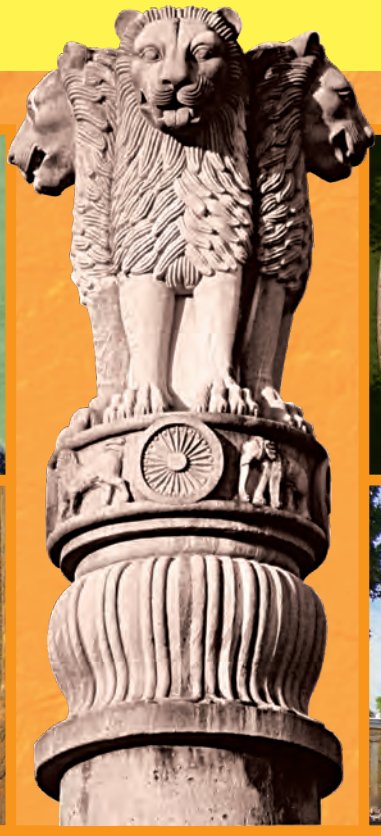
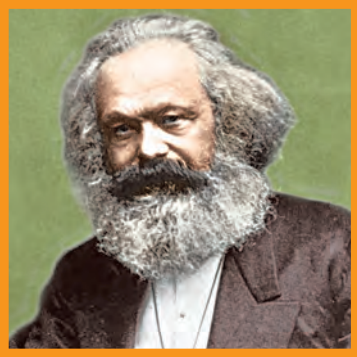
HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

STANDARD TEN






आम्हा घरी धन...शब्दांचीच रत्ने!
पुस्तकांचं गाव





The Constitution of India

Chapter IV A

Fundamental Duties

ARTICLE 51A

Fundamental Duties- It shall be the duty of every citizen of India–

(a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;

(b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;

(c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;

(d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;

(e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities, to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;

(f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;

(g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life and to have compassion for living creatures;

(h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;

(i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;

(j) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement;

(k) who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years.

The Coordination Committee formed by GR No. Abhyas - 2116/(Pra.Kra.43/16) SD - 4 Dated 25.4.2016 has given approval to prescribe this textbook in its meeting held on 29.12.2017 and it has been decided to implement it from the educational year 2018-19.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

STANDARD TEN

Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, Pune.

The digital textbook can be obtained through DIKSHA App on a smartphone by using the Q. R. Code given on title page of the textbook and useful audio-visual teaching-learning material of the relevant lesson will be available through the Q. R. Code given in each lesson of this textbook.

2PFTYJ

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Shri. Rahul Prabhu
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Dr Manjiri Bhalerao
Prof. Shashi Nighojkar

Authors

History
Dr Shubhangana Atre
Dr Ganesh Raut

Political Science
Dr Vaibhavi Palsule

Translation
Dr Shubhangana Atre
Dr Vaibhavi Palsule

Scrutiny
Dr Manjiri Bhalerao
Dr Sanjot Apte

Cover and Illustrations
Shri. Devdatta Prakash Balkawade

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Coordination
Mogal Jadhav
Special Officer, History and Civics
Varsha Sarode
Assistant Special Officer, History and Civics

Production
Sachchitanand Aphale
Chief Production Officer
Prabhakar Parab, Production Officer
Shashank Kanikdale,
Asst. Production Officer

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The Constitution of India

Preamble

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

Jana-gana-mana-adhināyaka jaya hē
Bhārata-bhāgya-vidhātā,

Panjāba-Sindhu-Gujarāta-Marāthā
Drāvida-Utkala-Banga

Vindhya-Himāchala-Yamunā-Gangā
uchchala-jaladhi-taranga

Tava subha nāmē jāgē, tava subha āsisa māgē,
gāhē tava jaya-gāthā,

Jana-gana-mangala-dāyaka jaya hē
Bhārata-bhāgya-vidhātā,

Jaya hē, Jaya hē, Jaya hē,
Jaya jaya jaya, jaya hē.

PLEDGE

India is my country. All Indians are my brothers and sisters.

I love my country, and I am proud of its rich and varied heritage. I shall always strive to be worthy of it.

I shall give my parents, teachers and all elders respect, and treat everyone with courtesy.

To my country and my people, I pledge my devotion. In their well-being and prosperity alone lies my happiness.

Introduction

Friends,

You have studied 'History and Civics' from Std. III to Std. V as a part of 'Environmental Studies'. From Std. VI History and Civics are included in the syllabi independently. Starting from Std. VI, these subjects appear as two separate sections of a single textbook. We are very happy to hand over to you, the 'History and Political Science' textbook for Std. Ten.

The book is written with a view to ensure that students find the book easy to understand and enjoyable. We wish that along with gaining knowledge, you should also feel happy while studying. You will find coloured pictures added with this purpose in mind. So, read the lessons very carefully. If you have difficulty in understanding any part of the book, request your teachers and parents to explain it. The additional information appearing in special frames is meant to enhance your knowledge. Audio-visual material can be accessed through 'App' by using the Q.R.Code. This would certainly help you in your studies. If you make history your friend and study the book, you will definitely develop a deep interest in the subject.

In this book, you will learn about 'Applied History' in the history section. Many people find interest in history as an exciting subject and a hobby. However, many have doubts about the necessity of including it in the school syllabi; availability of professional opportunities; if a student chooses to specialise in the subject, its usefulness in the student's chosen field of career; etc. It is difficult to clear these doubts as there is a lack of enough information. This textbook provides this information. All aspects of the day-to-day life, all occupations and crafts have a particular history of their development. This textbook highlights the fact that knowledge of such history is useful in the enhancement of an individual's occupational skills.

The section of 'Political Science', is about the 'Constitution of India'. Information regarding elections, the process of conducting them, main political parties at national and regional levels, their agenda, political and social movements that lead to healthy democracy and challenges faced by the Indian democracy is included in this book. Students of Std. Ten will soon be getting a right to vote. This information will prepare them for fulfilling this new role capably.



Pune
Date : 18 March 2018, Gudhipadva
Indian Solar Year : 27 Phalgun 1939

(Dr. Sunil Magar)
Director
Maharashtra State Textbook Bureau

- For the Teachers -

History is an awe-inspiring subject and many take it up as a hobby. However, many feel anxious about the need to include it in the school syllabi, career prospects if one chooses to specialise in it or if it would add value to one's qualifications in his chosen field of career. Not enough information is available to help in overcoming this anxiety.

So far, courses in 'Method of History and Historiography', 'History of Historiography', etc. were offered to students only at college and university level. They did not form a part of the school syllabi. Hence, two lessons in this book are devoted to historiography. While doing so the possible lack of clarity in student's mind about the scientific method of history, is taken into consideration.

History is not confined to narrating the stories of various dynasties and the battles fought by them or the stories of great warriors. From time to time, the history textbooks have strived to create awareness of this fact among school-going students. However, they did not have any opportunity to learn about the larger scope of history beyond political history and the relation of history with the present. The Std. Ten history syllabus is drawn with a special focus on this aspect. The lessons are also arranged with this view.

Indeed, the day-to-day human transactions and history are closely related. A new branch of knowledge known as, 'Applied History' or 'Public History' has been developing since few decades. Universities in many countries are offering various courses in this field. This textbook tells us about this new discipline, as also about several available opportunities to professionals to enhance their qualifications by studying history and the increasing need for expert historians. The book also contains information about various courses in applied history and the institutions, which offer such courses.

May it be about the day-to-day transactions or about occupational skills; every field has its own history. Knowledge of such history helps in the enhancement of one's professional skills. This textbook strives to make this co-relationship between history and various professional fields.

The students on the verge of starting college education face various questions regarding the choice of graduate programmes and proper decision making for selecting a career. Especially, students who aspire to specialise in history find very few informative inputs, which will guide and encourage them. This textbook has tried to overcome this shortcoming. It includes interesting information and suitable illustrations with this purpose in mind.

The scope of school syllabi of 'Civics' and 'Political Science' is very exhaustive, which includes an array of topics starting with the introduction of social-political environment to international diplomatic relations and various political processes at national level. You will indeed fulfill the learning objectives while studying and teaching the textbook. However, it is also anticipated that the class interaction should not be limited to mere information. They should be linked with day-to-day events and happenings. There is no doubt that the Indian democracy is faced with many challenges but at the same time there are many traditions emerging, which would strengthen it. They can be taught objectively with the help of discussions and dialogues. For this to happen, opportunities should be made available to students forming small groups.

The structure of this textbook will expose students to newer fields of knowledge. We believe that the teachers and parents would receive this book with full support.

Competency Statements

No.	Unit	Competency
1.	Critical Summary of History from Ancient to Modern Period	• Explains the traditions of Historiography. • Understands that a number of western thinkers have contributed to the development of the discipline of historiography. • Studies various periods of Indian history with a critical and comparative viewpoint. • Obtains information regarding historical research done in India and other countries. • Explains that History is a scientific discipline.
2.	Applied History	• Understands the concept of Applied History. • Understands the applicability of history in various fields and also in real life.
3.	Mass Media and History	• Brings out the interrelation between mass media and history. • Develops independent historical outlook with the help of various media. • Obtains information regarding specialisations in the concerned professional field.
4.	Entertainment media and History	• Explains the necessity of entertainment. • Throws light on the interrelation between entertainment and history. • Understands the changes that have taken place in the entertainment media.
5.	Art, Sports, Literature and History	• Gives description of various arts in India. • Takes pride in the achievements of Indians in various sports and feels inspired by it. • Studies various aspects of Art, Sports, Literature and explains their historical application.
6.	Tourism and History	• Understands the relevance of History in the field of Tourism. • Identifies opportunities in the field of tourism in our country. • Understands that tourism can offer employment opportunities to many people. • Understands the interrelation between History and Tourism.
7.	History and other disciplines	• Highlights the importance of museums/libraries/archives in studying history. • Understands that objective analysis is possible in historical studies. • Can correlate between History and other disciplines.

Contents

Applied History

No.	Title	Page No.
1.	Historiography : Development in the West.	1
2.	Historiography : Indian Tradition	7
3.	Applied History	15
4.	History of Indian Arts	22
5.	Mass Media and History	32
6.	Entertainment and History	39
7.	Sports and History	46
8.	Tourism and History.....	52
9.	Heritage Management.....	59

1. Historiography : Development in the West

1.1 Tradition of Historiography
1.2 Modern Historiography
1.3 Development of Scientific Perspective in Europe and Historiography
1.4 Notable Scholars

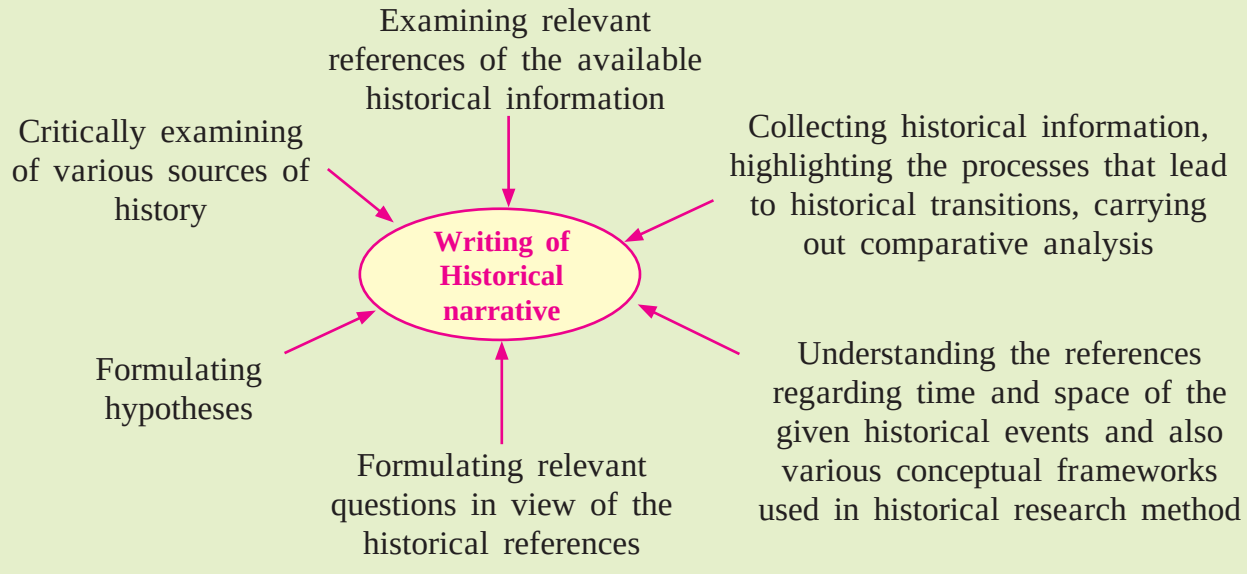
Historical research, writing and studies are carried out with an objective of understanding the chronology of the past events and their interconnections. This is a continuous process.

In the physical and natural sciences the empirical method (laboratory method of experiments and observation) is used to verify the available knowledge. This method allows formulating laws that remain true irrespective of the time and space. Those laws can be tested and proved repeatedly.

In historical research it may not be possible to use the method of laboratory experiments and observation. This is so because we were not present in the historical time and space and the historical events cannot be recreated. Also in history it is not possible to formulate laws that remain true irrespective of the time and space.

To begin, we need an expert who knows the language and script of a historical document in order to read it and understand its meaning. Also, the experts can examine the authenticity of the document by using criteria such as lettering style, author's style of writing, manufacturing date and type of paper, stamps of authority, etc. Such a document is further scrutinised by a historian with the help of relevant historical references.

Historical Research Method



Methods of various disciplines are useful in historical research. For example, Archaeology, Archival Science, Manuscriptology, Epigraphy (Study of inscriptions), Analysis of lettering style, Linguistics, Numismatics (Study of coins), Genealogy (Study of lineage), etc.

1.1 Tradition of Historiography

We have learnt about the historical research method, critically examining the historical sources and writing the historical narrative. The writing of critical historical narrative is known as 'Historiography'. A scholor who writes such a narrative is a historian.

The historian cannot include every past event in his narrative. The inclusion and interpretation of historical events by the historian often depends on the conceptual framework adopted by him. His style of writing is determined by that conceptual framework.

The tradition of writing historical narrative, that is historiography, was not prevalent in the ancient societies of the world. However, that does not mean that they were not aware of the historical time or were not eager to know about it. Ancient people also felt the need of passing on the stories of the life and valour of the ancestors to the next generation. Ancient communities all over the world used various means like cave paintings, story-telling, singing songs and ballads, etc. for this purpose. These traditional means are looked upon as the sources of history in the modern historiography.

1.2 Modern Historiography

Four main characteristics of modern historiography :

Do you know ?



The earliest inscription in the Louvre museum

The above picture shows a fragment of the earliest inscription. A forward marching file of soldiers holding shields and spears is seen here. The General is in the front.

The tradition of recording historical event can be traced back to Sumer civilisation in Mesopotamia. Names of Sumerian kings and the stories of battles fought by them have been preserved in various inscriptions. The earliest inscription shown above, dates back to 4500 B.C.E. It records a battle fought between two kingdoms. It is now displayed at the Louvre museum in France.

(1) Its method is based on scientific principles. It begins with the formation of relevant questions.

(2) These questions are anthropocentric. It means that these questions are about the deeds of the members of ancient human societies of a particular period. History does not suggest any interrelation between the Divine and human deeds.

(3) Answers to these questions are supported by reliable evidence.

(4) History presents a graph of mankind's journey with the help of past human deeds.

It is said that the modern historiography with above characteristics has its roots in the ancient Greek historical writings. 'History' is originally a Greek term. Herodotus, the Greek historian of the fifth century B.C.E. used it first for his book entitled, 'The Histories'.

1.3 Development of Scientific Perspective in Europe and Historiography

Till the eighteenth century C.E. Europe had achieved a remarkable progress in the fields of Philosophy and Science. Scholars by then had come to believe in the possibility of studying the social and historical truths by applying scientific methods. Now the philosophical discussions focused more and more on the objectivity in history and historiography.

Prior to the eighteenth century all European universities were interested only in the philosophical discourses revolving around Divine phenomena. However, gradually this scenario began to change. In 1737 C.E. the Gottingen University was founded in Germany. This university for the first time had an independent department of history. Later, other German universities also became centres of historical studies.

1.4 Notable Scholars

The contributions of many scholars are important in the development of historiography. Let us have a look at the contributions of the few notable scholars.



René Descartes

René Descartes (1596-1650) : René Descartes was the foremost among scholars who insisted on verifying the reliability of historical documents by critically examining them. Among the rules given by him in his book, 'Discourse on the method', the following is supposed to have a great impact on the scientific method of research : Never to accept anything for true till all grounds of doubt are excluded.

Voltaire (1694-1778) : Voltaire's original name was François-Marie Arouet. He was French. He opined that along with objective truth and chronology of historical events considering social traditions, trade, economy, agriculture, etc. was also equally important in historiography. It gave rise to the thought that understanding all aspects of human life is important for history writing. Thus, it is said that Voltaire was the founder of modern historiography.



Voltaire

Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770-1831) : Hegel was a German philosopher. He insisted that the historical reality should be presented in a logical manner. To him the timeline of historical events was indicative of progress. He also thought that the presentation of history is bound to change over time as new



Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel

evidence would come forth. With Hegel's philosophy many scholars were convinced that historical methods were not of lesser quality though they differed from scientific methods. The collection of his lectures and articles is published in a book, entitled 'Encyclopaedia of Philosophical Sciences'. His book, 'Reason in History', is well known.

It is good to know this :

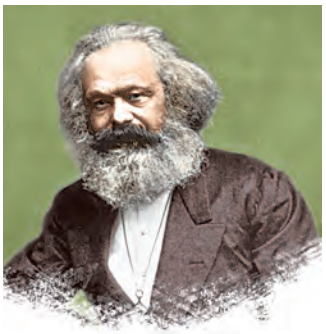
According to Hegel, grasping the meaning of any event happens in terms of two direct opposites. Human mind cannot understand the true nature of that event, without understanding the opposites, for example, True-False, Good-Bad, etc. In order to understand the true nature of a thing one needs to know both true and false, similarly good and bad. This method of analysis which is based on opposites is known as 'Dialectics'. In this method a theory is proposed at the beginning, which is called, 'Thesis'. Then another theory is proposed, which is contrary to the thesis. It is called, 'Antithesis'. After a thorough logical discussion of the both a new thesis is proposed which includes the gist of both, the thesis and the antithesis. This process of arriving at the new thesis is called, 'Synthesis'.

Leopold von Ranké (1795-1886) : Historiography of the nineteenth century was greatly influenced by the thoughts of Leopold Von Ranke of Berlin University. He spoke about the critical method of historical research. He put emphasis on the utmost importance of information gathered through original documents. He also stated that all types of documents associated with a historical event need to be examined with greatest care. He believed that with this method it was possible to reach the historical truth. He criticised imaginative narration of history. Collection of his articles is published in two books, entitled 'The Theory and Practice of History' and 'The Secret of World History'.



Leopold von Ranké

Karl Marx (1818-1883) : In the latter half of the nineteenth century a new school of thought arose keeping in view the new thesis formulated by Karl Marx. According to Karl Marx, history was not about abstract ideas; it was about living people. Human relationships are shaped by the fundamental needs of people and the ownership as well as nature of prevalent means of production to meet those needs. The accessibility of these means to different strata of the society may not be equal. This inequality causes



Karl Marx

a division of the society into classes, leading to class struggle. According to Marx, human history is the history of class struggle, as the class that owns the means of production economically exploits the rest of the classes. 'Das Kapital', a treatise written by him is the most referred book all over the world.

Annales School : At the onset of the twentieth century a new school of historiography arose in France, which is known as 'Annales School'. Annales school gave a new direction to history writing. It was recognised now that history is not only about the political events, kings, great leaders and accordingly politics, diplomacy and wars but also about the climate, local people, agriculture, trade, technology, means of communication, social divisions and their collective psychology, etc. in the historical times. The Annales School was started by French historians.

Feminist Historiography

Feminist historiography means the restructuring of the history from the perspective of women. The writings of Simone de Beauvoir, helped in establishing the fundamentals of feminism. She was French. The feminist historiography emphasised not only on the inclusion of women in history but also on the rethinking of the male dominated perspective of history. It drove historical research to focus in depth on various aspects of women's life such as their employment, their role in trade union, institutions working for their cause, their family life, etc. In the historical writings after 1990 women were portrayed as an independent social class.

Michel Foucault (1926-1984) : The French historian of the twentieth century, Michel Foucault brought forth a new concept in historiography. He, in his book, 'Archaeology of Knowledge', argued that the prevailing practice of arranging historical events in a chronological order is not right. He drew attention to the fact that archaeology does not strive to reach the ultimate historical truth but attempts to explain various transitions in the past. Foucault felt that explaining the transitions in history is more important. He called his method, 'the archaeology of knowledge'.



Michel Foucault

Foucault subjected the so far unacknowledged areas by historians such as psychological disorders, science of medicine, prison administration, etc. to historical analysis.

Thus, the scope of historiography kept continuously expanding. Writing of histories of various subjects like literature, architecture, sculpture, drawing and painting, music, dance, drama, films and television, etc. came into practice.



Exercise

1. (A) Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the statement.

(1) It may be said that …….. was the founder of modern historiography.

(a) Voltaire (b) René Descartes

(c) Leopold Ranké (d) Karl Marx

(2) …… wrote the book entitled 'Archaeology of Knowledge'.

(a) Karl Marx (b) Michel Foucault

(c) Lucien Febvre (d) Voltaire

(B) Identify and write the wrong pair in the following set.

(1) Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel – 'Reason in History'

(2) Leopold von Ranké – 'The theory and Practice of History'

(3) Herodotus – 'The Histories'

(4) Karl Marx – 'Discourse on the Method'

2. Explain the following concepts.

(1) Dialectics

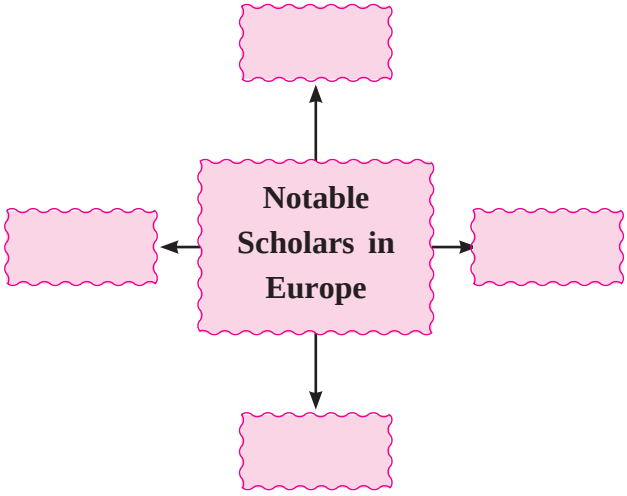
(2) Annales School

3. Explain the following with its reason.

(1) Historical research was driven to focus in depth on various aspects of women's life.

(2) Foucault called his method, 'the archaeology of knowledge'.

4. Complete the concept chart.



5. Answer the following in detail.

(1) Explain Karl Marx's 'Class Theory'.

(2) What are the four characteristics of modern historiography?

(3) What is feminist historiography?

(4) Explain Leopold von Ranké's perspective of history?

Project

Obtain detailed information on your favourite subject and write its history. For example :

- History of Pen
- History of Printing technology
- History of Computers

2PPQ17

2. Historiography : Indian Tradition

2.1 Tradition of Indian Historiography

2.2 Indian Historiography : Various Ideological Frameworks

2.1 Tradition of Indian Historiography

We learnt about the western tradition of historiography in the last lesson. In this lesson we will know about the tradition of Indian historiography.

Historiography in the Ancient Period : In the ancient period in India memories of the great deeds of ancestors and mythological lore, also memories of social transitions were preserved with the help of oral recitals.

The inscriptions on the Harappan seals and other artefacts confirm that Indians had mastered the art of writing as early as the third millennium B.C.E. or perhaps before that. However, the Harappan script is not yet successfully deciphered.

The earliest known written documents of historical nature found in India are in the form of inscriptions. They are dated to the 3rd century B.C.E., that is emperor Ashok Maurya's times. His edicts are inscribed on natural rocks and stone pillars.

From the 1st century C.E. inscriptions begin to occur on coins, metal images and sculptures, and also on copper plates. They provide important historical information. We get to know about the dates of various kings, dynastic genealogies, territorial extent and administration of various empires and kingdoms and also important political events, social organisation, climate, famines, etc. of the respective times.

The ancient Indian literature including the epics Ramayana and Mahabharat, Puranas, Jain and Buddhist texts, historical accounts by Indian authors and also travelogues by foreign travellers are

You would like to know this:



Sohagaura Copper-plate : The copper-plate was found at Sohagaura (District Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh). It is supposed to be from the Mauryan period. The inscription on it is in Brahmi script. The symbols known as 'Tree-in-railing' and 'Mountain' at the beginning of the inscription also occur on punch marked coins. Another symbol which looks like a structure erected on four pilars is supposed to be indicative of a granary. The inscription records a royal order that the grains stored in the granary should be distributed carefully. It is supposed to be suggestive of precautions taken in the times of a famine.

important sources of history.

Writing of biographies of kings and dynastic histories mark an important step in the Indian historiography. 'Harshacharit', written in the 7th century C.E. by Banabhatta is King Harsha's biography. It portrays a realistic picture of the social, economic, political,religious and cultural life during the king's times.

Historiography in the Medieval Period : The style of writing 'Rajtarangini', the history of Kashmir by Kalhana in the 12th century C.E. is quite close to the concept of modern historiography. Kalhana himself says that he wrote this text after critically examining various sources like inscriptions, coins, remains of ancient monuments, dynastic records and local traditions.

In the medieval India the historians in the courts of Muslim rulers were influenced by Arabic and Persian historiography. Among them Ziauddin Barani holds an important place. In 'Tarikh-i-Phiruz Shahi', a book written by him, he has stated the purpose of historiography. According to him the historian's duty is not limited only to the recording of the ruler's valour and policies of welfare but he should also write about the ruler's failings and incorrect policies. Barani further says that a historian should also take into consideration the impact of the teachings of the wise, the learned, and the saints on the cultural life of people. Thus, Barani expanded the scope of historiography.

For the historians in the Mughal courts praising the emperors and exhibition of loyalty became more important. The custom of adding suitable poetic quotes and beautiful pictures was also introduced.



Do you know ?

Alberuni wrote in Arabic about Indian knowledge and social life. In the following period many books about India were written by foreign scholars. Among them, to name a few, are : Hasan Nizami's 'Tajul-Ma'asir'; Minhaj-i-Siraj's 'Tabaqat-i-Nasiri'; various works by Amir Khusrau; 'Tuzuk-i-Timuri', the autobiography of Timur (-i) Lang, who was also known as Amir Timur who invaded India; 'Tarikh-i- Mubarakshahi' by Yahya Bin Ahmad Sirhindi. Their accounts provide us with historic information of Sultanate period.

Accounts of foreign travellers in India are also important. Among them are Ibn Battuta, Abdul Razzaq, Marco Polo, Nicolo Conti, Barbosa and Domingos Paes. Their accounts provide us with historic information of medieval India. Ishwardas Nagar, Bhimsen Saxena, Khafi Khan and Niccolao Manucci were among the historians of Aurangzeb's times whose accounts are important sources of Mughal history.

Babur, the founder of the Mughal empire wrote an autobiography, entitled, 'Tuzuk-i-Babari'. It contains the descriptions of the battles fought by him. Babur also recorded his minute observations of various regions and cities travelled by him including the local economy, customs and the flora.

Abul Fazl's 'Akbarnama' is very important from the viewpoint of critical historiography. His method of collecting authentic historical documents and their

scrutiny is looked upon as devoid of bias and hence realistic.

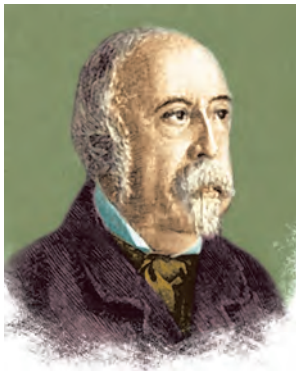
'Bakhar' is an important type of historical documents of medieval times. It contains eulogies of the heroes and stories of historic events, battles, lives of great men.

Marathi bakhars are of various types. 'Sabhasad Bakhar' was written by Krishnaji Anant Sabhasad during the reign of Chhatrapati Rajaram Maharaj. It is an important bakhar for getting information about the rule of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

'Bhausahebanchi Bakhar' describes the Battle of Panipat. Another bakhar, entitled 'Panipatachi Bakhar', is also about the same event. 'Holkaranchi Kaiphiyat' provides information about the Holkars and their contributions to the Maratha rule.

Bakhars can be divided into various types such as biographies of kings, dynastic history, descriptions of events, history of a sect, autobiographies, regarding grievance, based on mythologies and state administration by a king.

Historiography in the Modern Period : In the 20th century the Indian archaeological exploration and research started under the British rule. A number of ancient sites were excavated under the supervision of Sir Alexander Cunningham, the first Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India. He chose mainly the sites mentioned in the Buddhist texts for this purpose. Harappan Civilisation was discovered during the tenure of Sir John Marshall. Because of this discovery the antiquity of Indian history could be traced to 3rd millennium B.C.E. or even earlier.



Alexander Cunningham



John Marshall

Many British officials in India wrote about Indian history. Their writings display strong influence of the colonial policies of the British.

Three Volumes of 'The History of British India', written by James Mill were published in 1817. This was the first book on Indian history written by a British historian. It clearly reflects an absence of objective perspective and prejudice about various aspects of the Indian culture. 'The History of India', written by Mountstuart Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay (now Mumbai) was published in 1841.



James Mill

The period of Maratha Empire is very important in the Indian history. Grant Duff's name stands out among the British officers who wrote about Maratha history. He wrote the book entitled, 'A History of the Mahrattas'. This book is published in three volumes. Grant Duff's writing also shows the British inclination of condemning Indian culture and history. Similar tendency is witnessed in Colonel Todd's writings about Rajasthan's history. The two volumes written by William

Wilson Hunter on Indian history show a somewhat impartial treatment of the subject.

Nilkanth Janardan Kirtane and Vishwanath Kashinath Rajwade were two Indian historians who took upon the task of exposing the limitations of Grant Duff's writings.

2.2 Indian Historiography : Various Ideological Frameworks

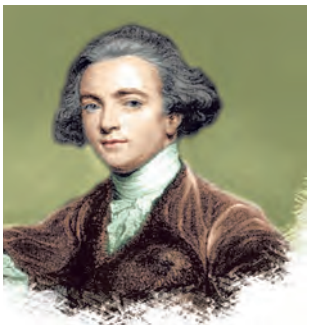
Colonial Historiography : The early scholars who studied and wrote Indian history were mainly British officers and Christian missionaries. Their prejudice is clearly reflected in the way some of them have ridiculed Indian culture. Their writings were used to justify the colonial British rule. The five volumes of 'Cambridge History of India', published during 1922-1937 C.E. are distinct examples of colonial historiography.

Orientalist Historiography : Many European scholars felt curious about civilisations and countries of the East. Some of those scholars felt admiration and respect for them. These scholars were known as 'Orientalists'.

The orientalists studied the similarities between Sanskrit and some of the European languages. They focused more on Vedic tradition and Sanskrit literature. Their studies resulted into formulating the notion of an ancient language that could be the mother of all Indo-European languages.

In 1784, Sir William Jones founded Asiatic society in Kolkata. It opened the doors for research in ancient Indian literature and history.

Among the Orientalist scholars, Friedrich Max Muller deserves a special



William Johnes

mention. In his opinion Sanskrit was the most ancient language of the Indo-European languages. He was deeply interested in Sanskrit literature. He first translated the Sanskrit text of 'Hitopadesh' in German language. He was the editor of 50 volumes of 'The Sacred Books of the East'. He also compiled 'Rigveda', which has been published in six volumes. He translated Rigveda in German.



Friedrich Max Muller

Lately, Edward Said, a scholar who has re-evaluated the orientalist writings, has thrown light on imperialistic interests of orientalist scholors.

Nationalistic Historiography : The writings of Indian historians who were trained in the British educational system show an inclination to restore the pride in the ancient glory of India and the self-esteem of the Indian readers. Their writings are known as 'Nationalistic Historiography'. Nationalistic writings in Maharashtra were inspired by Vishnushastri Chiplunkar. He criticised the prejudiced history of ancient India written by British officers. The nationalistic historians tried to seek the golden era of Indian history. They are at times blamed for ignoring the critical analysis of the historical truth. Mahadev Govind Ranade, Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, Rajendra Lal Mishra,

Ramesh Chandra Majumdar, Kashi Prasad Jayswal, Radha Kumud Mukherjee, Bhagawan Lal Indraji, Vasudev Vishnu Mirashi and Anant Sadashiv Altekar are the names of some renowned scholars among the nationalistic historians.

Do you know ?

Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade has explained the background of the rise of Maratha empire in great details in his book, 'The Rise of Maratha Power'. According to him it was not like a suddenly erupted forest fire but the ground for it in Maharashtra on the social, cultural and religious levels was getting ready over a prolonged period.

Rajwade is well-known for his writings in Marathi on varied subjects like history, linguistics, etymology, grammar, etc. He was of the firm opinion that we should write our own history. He compiled and edited 22 volumes of 'Marathyanchya Itihasachi Sadhane'. He wrote very scholarly prefaces to each of the 22 volumes. He stated, 'History is the all-inclusive image of the past societies. It does not include only the stories of political images, conspiracies and wars for seizing power.' He insisted that history should be written only using the authentic documentary source.



V.K.Rajwade

The nationalistic historiography helped in the triggering of the independence movement of the Indian people against the British. In this aspect the book, 'The Indian War of Independence, 1857', written by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar is of great importance.



Vinayak D. Savarkar

The nationalistic historiography provided a momentum to the writing of regional histories too. As a result the attention of historians was drawn to the geographic conditions and history of south Indian regions.

Historiography in the Post-Independence Era : Now along with writing the dynastic histories, the cultural, social, economic histories were also being written. Scholars of the post-independence

Do you know ?

V. K. Rajawade founded 'Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Mandal' in Pune, on 7th July 1910 to facilitate historical research.

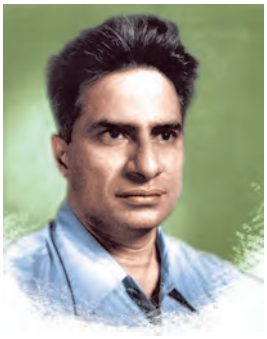
'Human history is defined by Time and Space. Describing any event necessitates that the final portrayal should be spread on the complete canvass of the given time and place.

Only if a balanced combination of the three factors, Time, Space and Personalities is present, then only an event does qualify to be called so.'

- V. K. Rajwade

era began to feel the need of writing histories of various communities, sciences, economic systems, political ideologies, cultural aspects, etc. The historiography of this era has been influenced mainly by three ideological schools: (1) Marxist History (2) Subaltern History (3) Feminist History.

Marxist Histroy : The concern for the means of production, modes of production and the industrial relations were at the centre in the writings of Marxist historians. Accordingly, to analyse the impact of every social event of significance has remained the basic theme of Marxist historiography.



Damodar Kosambi

Marxist historians in India studied the transitions within the caste system. Among the notable Indian historians who adopted Marxist ideological framework, scholars like Damodar Dharmanand Kosambi, Comrade Shripad Amrut Dange, Ram Sharan Sharma, Comrade Sharad Patil have contributed notably. Comrade Dange was one of the founder members of the Indian Communist Party. 'Primitive Communism to Slavery', the book written by him represents Marxist historiography.

Subaltern History : The seeds of subaltern history are found in the Marxist historiography. The role of the Italian historian Antonio Gramsci is very important in developing the idea that history should be written starting from the bottommost ranks of people in the society. In fact, subaltern means the 'bottommost ranks'.

Folklore has been considered as a very important source of writing subaltern histories. Ranjit Guha, an Indian historian played a major role in establishing subaltern history as an important academic school of historiography. However, we may point out that much before the onset of subaltern ideology similar thoughts were expressed by Mahatma Jyotirao Phule and Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar.

Mahatma Phule unfolded the history of the '*shudratishudra*' commuunities in his book, 'Gulamgiri'. He drew attention to the exploitation of women, *shudras* and *atishudras* done under the name of religion.



Mahatma Jyotirao Phule

The terms '*shudra*' and '*atishudra*' indicates the bottommost ranks in the caste system.

The role of the people belonging to Dalit castes is very significant in the shaping of various cultural and political aspects of India. However, their role was not duly acknowledged in the colonial and nationalistic historiography. Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar focusing on this fact, consistently wrote about it. Two of his books, 'Who Were the Shudras' and 'The Untouchables' may be cited as examples of history of subaltern type.



Dr Ambedkar

Feminist History : Over a significant period of time, mainly male scholars were involved in the writing of Indian history. As a result, the role and achievements of women in history remained neglected. To

highlight this fact was a major task faced by the feminist historians. Also, it was important to study and compile the historical writings of women. It was also necessary to rethink of women's position in history.

Among women authors writing about women in the 19th century C.E., Tarabai Shinde was the foremost one. She wrote attacking the male dominated social system and the caste system. Her book, 'Stripurush Tulana', published in 1882, is acknowledged as the first feminist book in India. In 1888, the book written by Pandita Ramabai was published, entitled, 'The High Caste Hindu Woman'.



Tarabai Shinde

The feminist literature of the post-independence era concentrated on the issues like employment of women, treatement meted out to them at their work place, their right to political equality, etc. Among the recently published feminist literature Meera Kosambi's book, 'Crossing Thresholds : Feminist Essays in Social History' is of importance. It contains essays on the life stories of women like Pandita Ramabai and Dr. Rukhamabai, the first practicing lady doctor of India. A lot of literature is available unfolding the viewpoint of Dalit women in Maharashtra. Dr. Sharmila Rege's work is noteworthy in this context. Her book, 'Writing Caste, Writing Gender : Reading Dalit Women's Testimonies' includes her essays on the autobiographies of Dalit women.



Do you know ?

Publication of 'Marathi Riyasat' by Govind Sakharam Sardesai was a momentous achievement in the field of Indian Historiography. His work became so famous that people began to address him as 'Riyasatkar'. He published several volumes of Maratha history.

There have been a number of Indian historians who wrote without embracing a particular ideology. Among them historians like Sir Jadunath Sarkar, Surendra Nath Sen, Riyasatkar G.S. Sardesai, and Tryambak Shankar Shejawalkar are noteworthy.

In the recent times historians like Yashawant Dinkar Phadke, Ramchandra Guha, etc. have contributed extensively to the historiography of modern India.

Thus, it is evident that the Indian historiography has been influenced greatly by the social and political movements. It seems that some part of the Indian historiography was also developed outside the influence of these movements.



Exercise

Q.1.(A) Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the statement.

(1) …….. was the first Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India.

(a) Alexander Cunningham
(b) William Jones (c) John Marshall
(d) Friedrich Max Muller

(2) translated the Sanskrit text of 'Hitopadesh' in German language.

(a) James Mill

(b) Friedrich Max Muller

(c) Mountstuart Elphinstone

(d) Sir John Marshall

(B) Identify and write the wrong pair in the following set.

(1) 'Who were the Shudras' – subaltern History

(2) 'Stri-Purush Tulana' – Feminist writing

(3) 'The Indian War of Independence 1857' – Marxist History

(4) Grant Duff – Colonial History.

2. Explain the following statements with reasons.

(1) Writing of the regional history received a momentum.

(2) Bakhar is an important type of historical documents.

3. Write detailed Answers the following questions in detail.

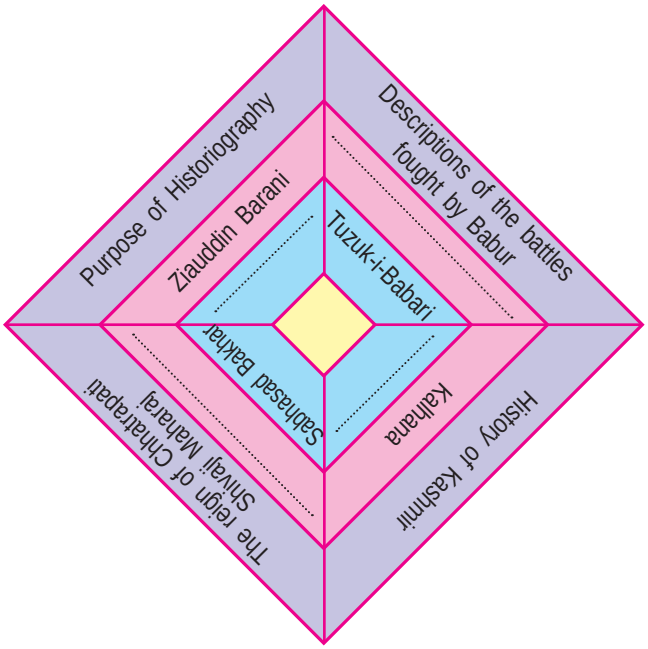
(1) What is Marxist History?

(2) What is the contribution of Itihasacharya V.K. Rajwade to historiography ?

4. (a) Complete the following chart.

James Mill	'The History of British India'
James Grant Duff	
.....	'The History of India'
S.A. Dange	
.....	'Who were the Shudras'

(b) Complete the following concept map.



5. Explain the following concepts.

(1) Orientalist historiography.

(2) Nationalistic historiography.

(3) Subaltern history.

Project

Prepare an illustrated manuscript with the help of the internet giving more information about the historians mentioned in this lesson.

2PYL2U

3. Applied History

3.1 What is Applied History?
3.2 Applied History and Research in Various Fields
3.3 Applied History and Our Present
3.4 Management of Cultural and Natural Heritage
3.5 Affiliated Professional Fields

3.1 What is Applied History?

'Applied History' is also known as 'Public History'. 'Applied History' is a field of study concerned with the application of history for the benefit of people in the contemporary and future times. Knowledge of history is useful as it can provide guidance in finding solutions to contemporary social issues and incorporate them in the social planning. Knowledge of history is essential for this purpose.

The projects and programmes related to applied history can create opportunities for people to participate along with the technical experts. Their participation in the capacity of tourists visiting museums and ancient sites is also important. Tourism creats interest in history among people. They can volunteer to participate in the conservation and preservation projects of their own city or town or village.

It is interesting to know :

Public History : People have lot of misgivings about the practicality of the knowledge of history. For example, history is usually thought as a field of interest only for historians and students wishing to pursue higher studies in the subject and not pertaining to practical life, history as a field of knowledge does not have any applicability to economically productive fields, etc.

'Public History' helps to overcome such misgivings and makes history meaningful in everyday life connecting people to history.

There are many universities abroad, where various courses in 'Public History' are offered. Srushti Institute of Art Design and Technology is an institute at Bengaluru, Karnataka. This institute has an independent department, named, 'Centre for Public History'. This department has taken up various projects and research in the field of public history.

3.2 Applied History and Research in Various Fields

History is about the past events. The way our present life style is shaped, is dependent on the historical chain of events. Historical events relate to various fields like politics, social and religious structure of a community, philosophy, technology and science, etc. Each of these fields have their own history of building knowledge. The direction of future development in every field is dependent on the state of available knowledge. Hence, the method of history can prove to be of value in the research of various fields. For example,

(1) Philosophy : The history of philosophy helps in understanding the origin of various ideologies, the intellectual traditions giving rise to those ideologies and their historical development. Philosophy needs language as a medium

of expression. In order to understand the philosophical expression, knowledge of the history of language proves useful.

(2) Science : The history of science helps in understanding the chronological order of scientific discoveries, inventions and theories. It can also help to understand the cause-effect chain that led to those discoveries and inventions. It is said that 'need' is the mother of inventions. Scientific discoveries/inventions are often the effects of human efforts to fulfil a need and also curiosity. These efforts are based on already available scientific knowledge. Knowledge of history of science helps in understanding the factors that facilitated a scientific discovery/ invention and also its chronology.

(3) Technology : The history of technology helps in understanding the changes and their causes in the field of agricultural production, commodity production, architecture, engineering, etc. Scientific discoveries/inventions and technological advancement are mutually dependent on each other. Knowledge of science and technology was very important at every step from the making of stone tools to agricultural production in the evolution of mankind. Later the advancement of science promoted the mechanisation of production. It is necessary to know the history of technology in order to understand the development of mechanisation and the mutual dependence between science and technology.

(4) Industry and Commerce : The field of mutual social transactions expands with the growth of industry and trade. It also promotes continuous development of the network of cultural interactions. It is an integral part of the industrial and commercial management. It is essential to understand the history of these processes. The nature of the market and commerce has continued to change. Accordingly, the nature of human relationships and the social organisation also has continued to change. To understand this development it is necessary to study the history of culture, social organisation and economic institutions.

(5) Management Studies : In order to understand various factors involved in the chain of production such as means of production, human resources and processes of production, as well as the chain of market and sales management, etc. it is essential to have a knowledge of similar functional systems of the past. It is essential to understand the psychological character of people working at various levels in the chain of production and marketing for healthy management. In order to achieve it, understanding of the social and economic institutions that support the industrial and commercial processes is important. Knowledge of history in this regard makes the management at various levels easier.

(6) Arts : It is important to understand the development of various art forms with the help of their style of expression and their foundation in the form of intellectual-emotional-cultural traditions. The key to the expressions in any art form, emotional temperament of the artist and the developmental history of the respective art form can be understood with the help of cultural history.

(7) Humanities : Humanities include disciplines like history, archaeology, sociology, anthropology, political science, economics, etc. To understand the history of the origin and development of these disciplines is an essential part of their

learning. All disciplines are supposed to have their origin in philosophy. Ancient people all over the world tried to speculate in order to understand the relationship between the universe and human existence. It gave rise to various mythological stories about the origin of this world, the universal order, human life, gods and goddesses, rituals and their philosophical explanation. Roots of philosophical ponderings are to be found in these mythological stories. Various disciplines under humanities have theoretical foundations based on philosophical theories. Only historical knowledge can help us in understanding these developmental stages.

3.3 Applied History and Our Present

People often ask about the practical value of history. The answer to the question about the nature of applied history answers this question as well. The visible and invisible relics of the past exist in the present. We nurture some kind of curiosity, attraction toward them. We wish to know more about their history because they represent the creative thoughts and traditions of our ancestors. It is our heritage. It helps in building our identity. The history of our heritage links us with our origin. Hence it becomes necessary to preserve and conserve it for future, for our benefit as well as for the benefit of future generations. Applied history is concerned with the preservation and conservation of our heritage and make it accessible to people. Heritage management creates opportunities of employment. In brief, applied history can be described as understanding of our present with the help of history and finding right direction for the benefit of our future.

3.4 Management of Cultural and Natural Heritage

(a) Cultural Heritage : It is in the form of human creation. It is of two types – tangible and intangible.

1. Tangible Cultural Heritage : This type of cultural heritage includes ancient sites, buildings, artefacts, manuscripts, sculptures, paintings, etc.

2. Intangible Cultural Heritage : This type of cultural heritage includes the following things –

- Oral traditions and their language
- Traditional knowledge
- Social customs and rituals of celebrating festivals
- Styles of performing arts
- Certain traditional skills
- Communities, groups who represent such traditions, Customs and skills

(b) Natural Heritage : the concept of natural heritage gives importance to the thought of biodiversity. It includes the following things –

(1) Fauna (2) Flora (3) Ecology and geomorphic characteristics which is crucial for sustaining the flora and fauna of a particular region.

It is essential for the benefit of future generations to preserve our heritage. UNESCO, the global organisation has announced some directives with the objective of promoting the cultural and natural heritage. On the basis of those directives list of sites and traditions are declared as 'World Heritage'.

The list of UNESCO's World Natural Heritage now includes Western Ghats. The Kaas plateau in the District Satara, is also a part of the Western Ghats.



At a glance :

The Indian traditions declared as Oral and Intangible heritage :

2001 : Kootiyattam, Sanskrit Theatre, Kerala.
2003 : The tradition of Vedic Chanting.
2005 : Ramlila – the traditional performance of the Ramayana in North India.
2009 : Ramman : religious festival and ritual theatre of the Garhwal Uttarakhand.
2010 : Kalbelia : folk songs and dances of Rajasthan.
2010 : Chhau dance : West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha.
2010 : Mudiyett : a ritual theatre of Kerala.
2012 : Buddhist chanting of Ladakh: recitation of sacred Buddhist texts in the trans-Himalayan Ladakh region, Jammu and Kashmir.
2013 : Sankirtana : ritual singing, drumming and dancing of Manipur.
2014 : Traditional craft of making utensils of brass and copper among the Thatheras of Punjab.
2016 : Yoga

World Cultural Heritage Sites - India

1983 : Agra Fort
1983 : Ajanta Caves
1983 : Verul (Ellora) Caves
1983 : Taj Mahal
1984 : Temples at Mahabalipuram
1984 : Sun Temple, Konark
1986 : Churches and Convents of Goa
1986 : Fatehpur Sikri
1986 : Group of Monuments at Hampi
1986 : Khajuraho Temples
1987 : Gharapuri (Elephanta) Caves
1987, 2004 : Brihadishwar temple of Tanjavur Great Living Chola Temples - Gangaikondcholapuram, Brihadishwar and Airavateshwar at Darasuram
1987 : Group of Monuments at Pattadakal
1989 : Sanchi Stupa
1993 : Humayun's Tomb, Delhi
1993 : Kutub Minar and its Monuments, Delhi
1999 : Mountain Railways of India
(1) Darjeeling Himalayan Railway,
(2) Nilgiri Mountain Railway,
(3) The Kalka-Shimla Railway,
2002 : Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya
2003 : Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka
2004 : Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park
2004 : Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus, Mumbai
2007 : Red Fort Complex, Delhi
2010 : The Jantar Mantar, Jaipur
2013 : Hill Forts of Rajasthan
2014 : Rani-ki-Bav (the Queen's Stepwell) at Patan, Gujarat
2016 : Archaeological Site of Nalanda Mahavihara (Nalanda University) at Nalanda, Bihar
2016 : The Capital Complex at Chandigarh
2017 : Ahemadabad - Historical City

World Natural Heritage Sites :

1985 : Kaziranga National Park
1985 : Keoladeo National Park
1985 : Manas Wildlife Sanctuary
1987 : Sundarbans National Park
1988 : Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers
2005 : National Parks
2012 : Western Ghats
2014 : Great Himalayan National Park Conservation Area

Mixed

2016 : Khangchendzonga National Park



Kailasa Temple, Verul

'Cultural and Natural Heritage Management' is one of the main aspects of applied history. The work of conservation and preservation of the Cultural Heritage falls under the jurisdiction of the Archaeological Survey of India and India's State Departments of Archaeology. Beside, INTACH (Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage) is actively working in this field. The work of conservation and preservation of cultural and natural heritage requires participation of experts from various fields. They need to be duly aware of the cultural, social and political histories of the heritage site. Principles of applied history are useful in creating the awareness among them. Thus,

(1) The operations necessary for the conservation, preservation and development of the heritage site can be handled without causing any change in its original state.

(2) The local social structure and psychology of the local people, challenges faced by them in the present situations and their expectations can be surveyed in detail.

(3) Due precautions can be taken to avoid hurting sentiments of the local people while completing the projects of conservation, preservation and development of a heritage site.

(4) Participation of the local people in the project can be facilitated.

(5) Systematic plan can be designed to employ the local skills in a creative way and create better opportunities of livelihood.

3.5 Affiliated Professional Fields

Knowledge of history can be supportive in the decision making with regard to respective legal provisions and public policies in the following fields :

1. Museums and Archives
2. Preservation and conservation of historical site
3. Tourism and Hospitality
4. Entertainment and Mass Media



Do you know?



Clay Tablets

The earliest museum (6th century B.C.E.) in the world was discovered during the excavations at the city of 'Ur' in Mesopotamia. The excavations were conducted by Sir Leonard Woolley (1922-1934). This museum was built by the princess of Mesopotamia. Her name was Ennigaldi. She herself was the curator of the museum.

A noteworthy feature of the that museum is the clay tablets inscribed with the descriptions of exhibited artefacts.

Do you know ?



Indian Museum, Kolkata

The 'Indian Museum' at Kolkata was founded by the Asiatic Society in 1814 C.E. Nathaniel Wallich, a Danish botanist was the founder and the first curator of the museum. The photograph of the museum seen here is dated to 1905. The museum has three main departments, Arts, Archaeology and Anthropology. Other affiliated departments are : conservation, publication, photography, exhibition-presentation, model-making, training, library, security.

It is interesting to know :

Archives preserve and store old documents, official records, old films, etc.

The National Archives of India is in New Delhi. Every state in India maintains its archives independently.

Archives with a distinct purpose :

The main office of the National Film Archives of India is located in Pune, Maharashtra. It was established in 1964 as the Media Unit of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting of the Indian Government. It served three objectives.

- To search and obtain rare Indian films and to preserve the heritage for the benefit of future generations.
- To categorise the important aspects of films, to create documentation and catalogues and carry out research in the field.
- To establish a centre for dissemination of 'films culture'.

Every field mentioned here requires expert personnel with specialised skills. For example, architects, engineers, historians, archaeologists, museum curators, sociologists, archive management professionals, legal experts, skilled photographers, etc. Of course, this is just a representative list. The help of experts from many more fields is required. These experts need to have adequate knowledge of the ancient sites, the historical background of the structural remains and artefacts. Projects in the field of applied history can create various opportunities for these professionals.

In this lesson we learnt about the role of applied history in public training programmes for understanding the importance of history, for creating social awareness regarding the conservation, preservation of our cultural and natural heritage, using knowledge of history for this purpose, to enhance the professional skills of people and to develop industrial, commercial field, to carry out preparatory work and plan for effective implementation

of heritage projects, etc. It is essential to avoid vandalising of historic and public places and to ensure that they are preserved for the benefit of future generations.



Exercise

1. (a) Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the statement.

(1) The earliest museum in the world was discovered in the excavations at the city of ……. .

(a) Delhi (b) Harappa

(c) Ur (d) Kolkata

(2) The National Archives of India is in ……. .

(a) New Delhi (b) Kolkata

(c) Mumbai (d) Chennai

(b) Identify and write the wrong pair in the following set.

(1) Kootiyattam – Sanskrit theatre, Kerala

(2) Ramman – Dance form in West Bengal

(3) Ramlila – Traditional Performance of the Ramayana in Uttar Pradesh

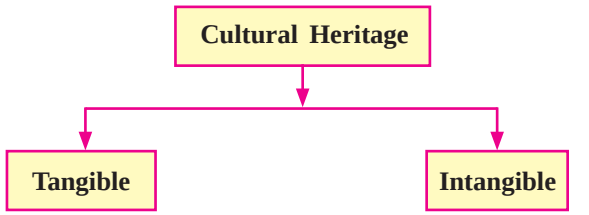
(4) Kalbelia – Folk songs and dances of Rajasthan.

2. Explain the following concepts :

(1) Applied History

(2) Archives

3. Complete the following concept map.



……. ……

……. ……

……. ……

4. Explain the following statements with reasons.

(1) It is essential to study the history of technology.

(2) The list of world Heritage Sites is announced by UNESCO.

5. Write elaborate answers .

(1) How is the method of history useful in the research of

(a) Science (b) Arts

(c) Management Studies

(2) How can we correlate applied history with our present?

(3) Suggest at least 10 solutions for preservation of the sources of history.

(4) What objectives can be fulfilled through the heritage projects.

Project

Show the Indian heritage sites on the map of India.

2Q8H4H

4. History of Indian Arts

4.1 What is 'Art'?
4.2 Indian Traditions of Visual Arts
4.3 Indian traditions of Performing Arts
4.4 Art, Applied Art and Professional Opportunities

4.1 What is Art?

It is a natural human instinct to want to share his experience, wisdom, and also emotions. When that instinct results in a beautiful creation, it is acknowledged as 'Art'. The artist's power of imagination, sensibility, state of emotion and his skills are the crucial factors at the root of artistic creation.

Visual Arts and Performing Arts : Artistic creations are of two types, 'Visual Arts' and 'Performing Arts'. The Sanskrit term for the first type is *Drik Kala* and for the second type, *Lalit* or *Aangik Kala*. Many examples of Prehistoric rock art have been discovered at many sites in the world. It proves that the origin of visual arts is as old as the stone-age man.

Folk Arts and Classical Arts : There are two distinct traditions of art, 'Folk Art' and 'Classical Art'. Folk art is a tradition that has continued from the prehistoric times. The expression of folk art is a natural part of people's way of living. Hence its expression is spontaneous. Folk art is created by collective participation of the members of a social group. Classical art, on the other hand, is expressed within an established frame of consistent rules. It needs a prolonged training to master any form of classical art.

Style in Art : Artists tend to have their own method of working. It is known as the style of the artist. When a style is adopted by many artists over a prolonged period of time, it may become a tradition. Such tradition gets established as an 'art style'. Various art styles develop in every culture, which are characteristic of a certain period and region. Such styles are helpful in studying art history.

4.2 Indian Traditions of Visual Arts (*Drik Kala*)

The art of painting and sculpting are visual arts.



Maratha Style of Painting : Maratha paintings is an example of art style. The style known as Maratha paintings began to develop in the latter half of the 17th century C.E. This style consists of coloured paintings and they occur as murals and also miniatures used in manuscripts. Murals of Maratha style can be seen in the old wadas at places like Wai, Menavali and Satara in Maharashtra. The Maratha style was influenced by the Rajput and European styles of painting.

Painting styles help us in understanding various things about the times in which it was developed such as the life style, attires, customs, etc.

Art of Painting : Paintings are two dimensional, for example, sketches or paintings of nature, objects and individuals. They are done on various surfaces, such as rocks, walls, papers, canvas of different types and earthen pots. The mural of Bodhisattva at Ajanta caves is one of the finest examples of the art of painting.



The mural of Bodhisattva Padmapani

Folk styles of Paintings : Rock paintings dating to stone ages have been discovered in many countries.

In India, there are rock painting sites in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The rock paintings in the caves at Bhimbetka are famous. Bhimbetka is a World Heritage site.

Rock paintings usually depict human, animal and geometric figures. However, the style of rock paintings seems to be changing according to the cultural changes from stone ages to the beginning of agriculture. The change is visible in the depiction of flora and fauna or it may be evident in the style of portraying various figures and also in the colours that were used. Black, red and white colours were used in the rock paintings, which were made from natural substances. With the help of rock paintings we can understand the knowledge of ancient people about their natural surroundings and also the way they exploited available natural resources.

The tradition of folk style of paintings closely resembles the style of rock paintings. Customs such as decorating the house walls and courtyards (Rangawali) by drawing various figures and symbols or using panels of paintings to narrate stories helped to develop regional styles of folk paintings.

Do you know ?



The traditions of Warli painting and *Pingul* or *chitrakathi* (चित्रकथी) in Maharashtra are among the finest examples of folk style of paintings. Jivya Somya Mashe, the artist in Thane district has played a great role in making the Warli style of paintings very popular. He has been honoured with a number of national and international awards for his paintings. In the year 2011, he was awarded 'Padmashree'.

It is interesting to know :



The tradition of *Chitrakathi* (चित्रकथी) is mentioned in 'Manasollas', or Abhilashitartha Chintamani a book written by the Chalukya king Someshvara in the 12th century C.E. It confirms the antiquity of this tradition. The tradition of narrating stories from Ramayana or Mahabharata with the help of wooden

puppets and paintings is known as, *Chitrakathi* or *Pinguli* tradition. The Chitrakathi pictures are drawn on a paper and painted in colours made from natural substances. It takes 30-50 pictures to complete the narration of a single story. These pictures are preserved very carefully and handed down from one generation to another. The artists and the government are trying to preserve the tradition, which is on the verge of extinction.

Classical Styles of Painting : The ancient Indian texts have explained various aspects of arts in great details. There are altogether 64 arts mentioned in these texts. The art of painting is mentioned as *alekhyam* or *alekhya vidya* in these.

It is said to have six main aspects (*Shadange*). The ancient Indian scholars studied these six aspects very minutely. They include : *Roopbheda* (Different shapes and forms), *Pramana* (Proportionate depiction of various features of an image), *Bhava* (Expressions), *Lavanyayojana* (Aesthetics), *Sadrushyata* (A resemblance to reality), *Varnikabhang* (Colour composition).

Agama texts of various religious sects, Puranas, and Vastushastra texts explain the arts of painting and sculpting in the context of temple architecture.

Miniature Paintings in Manuscripts: The miniature paintings in the early manuscripts show an influence of Persian style. The Deccan miniature style was developed under the patronage of the Deccan Sultanates. During the reign of Akbar, the Mughal emperor, the Mughal



Mughal Miniature

miniature style showing a blend of Indian and Persian styles was developed.

Western Style of Painting : In the British period Indian artists came under the influence of European style of painting. An art school was established under the leadership of James Wales, a Scottish artist, in the times of Savai Madhavrao Peshwe in Shaniwar Wada in Pune. He had done a portrait of Savai Madhavrao and Nana Phadnavis. Gagaram Tambat, a marathi artist who worked with Wales deserves a special mention here. He



Savai Madhavrao and Nana Phadnavis



Gangaram Tambat with his *Guru*

had made drawings of the rock-cut caves at Verul and Karle. Some of his drawings are preserved in the Yale Centre of British Art of Yale University.

Exact portrayal of the object of the painting is characteristic of the European

style. A number of renowned artists were trained in the J. J. School of Art and Industry, which was established in 1857 C.E., offering courses in European style of painting. Pestonji Bomanji, an alumni of this school made replicas of Ajanta paintings.

Sculptural Art : Sculptures are three dimensional, such as images, statues, pots and objects with artistic embellishment. For creating sculptures either rock or metal or clay is used. Rock sculptures are made by carving, metal sculptures are made with the help of moulds and clay sculptures are formed either directly with hands or by using moulds. The entire temple of Kailasa at Verul is a unique monolithic sculpture (carved out of a single rock). The lion capital of the Asokan pillar found at Sarnath, is the national emblem of India.



Ashokstambh

Folk Styles of Sculptural Art : The sculptural art is also as ancient as the art of painting, dating back to stone ages. Carving tools out of stone can said to be the beginning of sculptural art. The custom of making clay images for rituals has been prevalent in India since Harappan times. It has continued till today in many regions like Bengal, Bihar, Gujarat, Rajsthan, etc. The Ganesha idols, masks of Gauri, bull figurines made for the festival of *Bailpola*, wooden memorials, *Veergals* (memorial stones), the decorated clay storage bins, etc. are a few examples of the folk traditions of sculptural art.

Classical Styles of Sculptural Art : The Harappan seals, stone and bronze statues tell us about the 5000 years old or even older tradition of the Indian tradition of sculptural art. It is said that the tradition of carving out stone sculptures of larger size began in the Mauryan period with the Asokan pillars.

The Sanchi stupa was erected in emperor Ashoka's time. However, the beautiful sculptural embellishments of the stupa are supposed to be later additions. The sculptures at Bharhut are testimonies of the continuous development of sculptural art in India. Buddhism was spread far and wide, in many countries outside India. The tradition of erecting Buddhist stupas began in those countries as well. The stupa at Borobudur in Indonesia is the largest stupa in the world. It was built during the 8th-9th century C.E. It was declared as a World Heritage site in 1991.



Bharhut Stupa



Borobudur Stupa

Indian Iconography : The Gandhara school of art came into being in the 2nd century B.C.E. in Afghanistan and neighbouring regions. It had Greek and Persian influence.

The 1st-3rd century C.E., that is the Kushana period, saw the rise of Mathura school of art. The Mathura school laid the foundation of Indian iconography. Iconography is a branch of knowledge which includes everything about making



Natraja

of images of gods and goddesses.

The Kushana kings made use of images of various deities on their coins. During the period of Gupta empire the iconographic rules were formulated and standards for sculptural art were set. The art of making bronze images was developed under the patronage of Chola kings during 9th-13th century. Bronze idols of Gods and goddesses like Siva-Parvati, Nataraj, Lakshmi, Vishnu, etc. were made in this period.

Architecture and Sculpture : There are a number of rock-cut caves in India. The tradition of rock-cut caves originated in India in the 3rd century B.C.E. Technically the entire composition of a rock-cut cave represents a union of architecture and sculptural art. Its entrances, interiors with its carved columns and images are excellent specimens of sculptural art. The paintings on the walls and ceiling have survived in some of the caves till today. The rock-cut caves at Ajanta and Verul in Maharashtra were declared as World Heritage in 1983.



Ajantha Cave – No. 19 Entrance

The temple architecture in India began to develop around 4th century C.E. during the Gupta period. The temples built at the beginning of the Gupta period had only the sanctum sanctorum (*Garbhagriha*) and a veranda with four columns.

The temple architecture in India had reached its peak by the 8th century C.E. This is easily testified by the magnificent composition of the Kailas temple of Verul. By the medieval period various styles of temple architecture had developed in India.



***Nagara* Style**

The styles of temple architecture are identified by the style of the tower (*Shikhara*). The *Nagara* style of North India and the *Dravida* style of South India are the two principal styles of Indian temple architecture. A blend of these two styles is known as *Vesara* style. The *Bhoomija* style seen in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra has a close resemblance to the *Nagara* style from the structural viewpoint. In the *Bhoomija* style, series of miniature towers are arranged, which become smaller toward the top. Hence, the tower appears to be continuously rising from the base of the temple to the top.



***Dravida* Style Gopura**

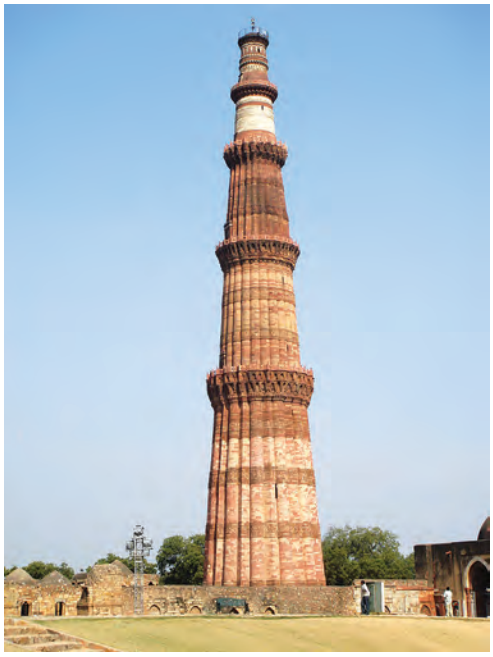
It is interesting to know :

Temples in Maharashtra built in 12th-13th centuries are known as *Hemadpanti* temples. The outer walls of *Hemadpanti* temples are built in a star shape. In the star-shaped plan, the outer walls of the temple has a zigzag design. This results into an interesting effect of alternating light and shadow. The important characteristic of *Hemadpanti* temple is its masonry. The walls are built without using any mortar, by locking the stones by using the technique of tenon and mortise joints. The Ambreshwar temple at Ambarnath near Mumbai, Gondeshwar temple at Sinnar near Nashik, Aundha Nagnath temple in the Hingoli district are a few finest examples of the Hemadpanti style. Their plan is star-shaped. The *Hemadpanti* temples are found at several places in Maharashtra.



Gondeshwar Temple - Sinnar

In the medieval period, under the patronage of Muslim sultanates many styles of architecture, such as Persian, Central Asian, Arabic and pre-Islamic native Indian styles were blended together creating the Islamic architecture of India. Many beautiful buildings were created. The Qutub Minar at Mehrauli near Delhi, Taj Mahal at Agra, Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur in Karnatak are the world famous examples of the Islamic architecture of India. The construction of the building of Kutub Minar started during the reign of Kutubuddin Aibak (12th century C.E.) and was completed in the reign of Altmash (13th century). Kutub Minar is the highest minaret in the world. It is 73 meters (240 ft.) in height. The Kutub Minar complex of buildings has been declared as a World Heritage.



Kutub Minar

The Mughal emperor Shah Jahan built Taj Mahal in the memory of his queen Mumtaj Mahal. The Taj Mahal is looked upon as the paramount example



Taj Mahal

of the beauty of Islamic architecture in India. This world famous building has been declared as World Heritage by UNESCO.

The Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur in Karnatak was built in the 17th century C.E. This grand building houses the burial of Mohammed Adil Shah of Bijapur. Inside the dome, after which the building is named, there is a round gallery. Even a slight whisper by a person standing in this gallery can be heard everywhere and it somebody claps from here its echo can be heard many times.



Gol Gumbaz

During the British period a new architectural style arose in India. It is known as Indo-Gothic architectural style. Buildings like Churches, government offices, residences of top officials, railway stations were built in this style during the British period. The building of 'Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Railway Terminus', Mumbai is the finest example of the Indo-Gothic architecture and it is a World Heritage Site.



Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Railway Terminus

4.3 Indian traditions of Performing Arts

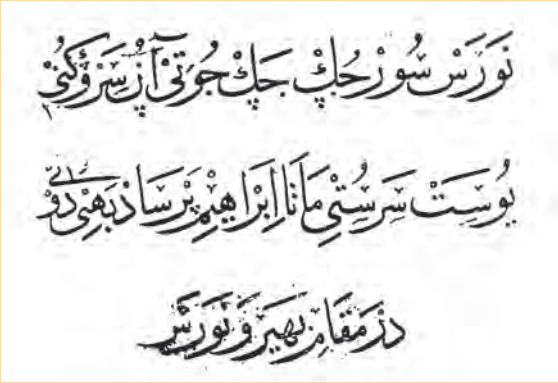
Traditions of Performing Folk Arts: India has independent and varied traditions of folk songs, folk instrumental music, folk dances and folk theatre, which are characteristic of every particular region. There exist many rich traditions of performing folk arts in Maharashtra also. They developed as an integral part of the religious festivals and social life. To name a few as examples, we may mention Koli Dance, Tarapa Dance, Dashavatar of Konkan, Powada, Keertan, Jagar-Gondhal, etc.

Traditions of Classical Performing Arts : India has a rich heritage of Classical performing arts, too. The text of 'Natyashastra' written by Bharatmuni is supposed to be the earliest one discussing music and theatre. The nine moods (nine rasas), supposed to be fundamental in the presentations of Indian performing arts are : *Shringar* (love), *Hasya* (humour), *Beebhatsa* (repulsion), *Raudra* (terrible), *Karuna* (sad), *Veer* (heoroic), *Bhayanak* (fearful), *Adbhut* (wondrous) and *Shant* (Peaceful).

Indian people came into contact with cultural traditions of other nations and that resulted into blending of many different streams in the presentation of Indian performing arts, enriching them over time. As a result many styles of presenting of classical vocal music, instrumental music, and dance came into existence. Various schools preserving those styles were also created.

There are two main branches of the Indian classical music :

Do you know?



The ruler of Bijapur, Ibrahim Adilshah II wrote a text in Dakhani Urdu language, entitled 'Kitab-e-Navras'. This text is about Indian classical music. It includes verses sung in the Dhrupad style and enables the audience to experience the joy of excellent poetry. This text is originally translated in Marathi by Dr Sayyad Yahya Nashit. It is edited by Dr Arun Prabhune. The translation of the verse printed on the cover of this text reads as follows:

''Oh, Mother Saraswati, you are the divine light in the world and you are complete with all qualities. If Ibrahim receives your grace (blessings), the poetry of the navras will become eternal.''

'Hindustani music' and 'Carnatic music'. Similarly there are two forms of it : Classical (shastriya) and semi-classical (upshastriya). The semi-classical has included many styles of folk music.

A beautiful blend of all three forms of music, vocal, instrumental and dance can be seen in various Indian classical dance forms like 'Kathak of north India, 'Lavani' of Maharashtra, 'Odisi' of Odisha, 'Bharatnatyam' of Tamilnadu, Kuchipudi of Andhra and 'Kathakali' and 'Mohiniattam' of Kerala.



Lavani - Maharashtra



Kathakali - Kerala

In India in the post-independence period various festivals of music and dance are organised with a view to make it accessible to common people. Many people attend these festivals, including Indians and foreigners alike. The 'Savai Gandharva' festival of Pune is a famous one.

Lately, we can see an inclination toward experimenting and creating fusion of various music styles, by trying to overcome the limitations imposed by a traditional style or school. Pandit Uday Shankar is a prominent name among such artists who created a new style. He successfully created a fusion of Indian classical dance and European opera. He

also included various forms of folk dance in his style. Thus the scope of the presentation of Indian performing arts seems to be constantly expanding. The same phenomenon is apparent in the field of Indian visual arts.

4.4 Art, Applied Art and Professional Opportunities

Arts : Art history is an independent branch of knowledge. Various opportunities of research are available in this field.

(1) Art historians can work in the field of journalism.

(2) Art market is an independent field. It calls for special expertise to assess the exact value of an art object or to ensure that it is genuine. An expert with deep understanding of art history is required for this task.

(3) Heritage Management and Cultural Tourism are recently developed fields. In these fields students of art can find many professional opportunities. Museums and Archives Management, Library Science and Information Technology, Archaeological Research, Indology are some important fields in this regard.

Applied Art : The visual and performing arts are primarily looked upon as the means of entertainment for people. The artist performs primarily with this purpose. However, there is a scope to combine an artistic creation with utility value to make it economically viable. Thus an artistic creation with a utilitarian purpose is called applied art.

(1) Industry and Advertisement; Interior Design and production of ornamental object; Art Design of stage Backdrops (Nepathya); Art Direction for Films and Televison; Creating attractive Layouts of books, magazins; Callligraphy; Production of greeting cards, invitation cards, customised stationary, gift objects; etc. are the fields of applied arts.

(2) The field of architecture, photography are also part of applied arts. Nowadays, still and animated graphics created with the help of computers are used for various purpose. This is also applied art. Ornaments, artistic creations of metals, earthen pots with colourful designs, objects made from cane and bamboo, beautiful glass objects, attractive textiles and clothing, etc. all can be listed under applied arts.

Every field mentioned above requires a detailed planning and meticulous management at every stage of production. It is essential to employ, trained and skilled individuals at every stage. Some of the production processes of artistic objects have a history of certain traditions. The development of each productive process has its own history. Hence the syllabi of training courses of art design include the history of various industrial and cultural traditions.

There are a few institutions in India, which offer technical and occupational training in the above mentioned fields. Among them 'National Institute of Design' in Ahmedabad, Gujarat is a world renowned institute. This institute has introduced an online course since 2015.

In the next lesson, we will learn about mass media and history.



Exercise

1. (A) Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the statement.

(1) The arts of painting and sculpting are ……. .
- (a) visual arts
- (b) performing arts
- (c) folk arts
- (d) classical arts

(2) The ……. saw the rise of Mathura school.
- (a) Kushana period
- (b) Gupta period
- (c) Rashtrakuta period
- (d) Maurya period

(B) Identify and write the wrong pair in the following set.

(1) Qutub Minar – Mehrauli
(2) Gol Gumbaz – Vijapur
(3) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Railway Terminus – Delhi
(4) Taj Mahal – Agra

2. Write short notes.

(1) Art
(2) Hemadpanti style
(3) Maratha style of painting

3. Explain the following statements with reasons.

(1) An expert with deep understanding of art history is required in the art market.
(2) It is necessary to preserve the tradition like *Chitrakathi*, which is on the verge of extinction.

4. Complete the following table.

Temple Architecture Naagara	Naagara	Draavida	Hemadpanti
Characteristics			
Examples			

5. Answer the following questions in detail.

(1) Write in detail about folk styles of painting.
(2) Explain the characteristics of the Islamic architecture in India by giving examples.
(3) What kind of professional opportunities are available in the field of arts?
(4) Observe the illustration of Warli painting on p. 23 and write about:
(a) Depiction of nature (b) Drawings of human figures (c) Depiction of occupations (d) Houses

Project

(1) Collect additional information of the World Heritage sites in India.
(2) Observe the sculptors or image makers at work in your locality and interview them.

2QHD65

5. Mass Media and History

5.1 Introduction to Mass Media
5.2 History of Mass Media
5.3 Why do we need Mass Media?
5.4 Critical understanding of the information received through Mass Media
5.5 Mass Media and Professional Opportunities

Think about it.

What could be the method of sending a news to Delhi if there were a famine in Bihar in the Mughal period? How much time would it take for the aid to reach Bihar after the Badshah heard the news?

5.1 Introduction to Mass Media

Mass Media contains two words. 'Mass' in this context means an aggregation of people. 'Media' means various modes of communication. Thus, mass media is a field of mass communication. We can easily send some information to a far away destination through a medium of communication. In the olden days, a crier would run in the streets beating drums and crying out important news according to the orders of the king. The news would spread among people by word of mouth.

5.2 History of Mass Media

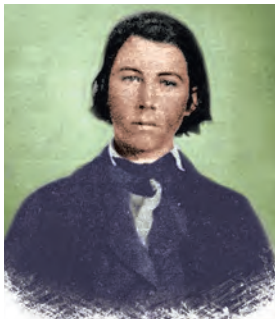
Printing technology and newspapers were introduced in India after the arrival of the British. People started receiving printed news through newspapers. Newspapers became the first mass medium of circulating information and knowledge among people.

Newspapers : 'Newspaper' is a publication, which mainly prints news, editorials, people's opinions, entertaining or other supplementary content. It is printed and distributed regularly at a definite time.

Newspapers provide various local, national and international news. Newspapers are historical documents, which record current events.

Precursors of Newspapers : Before the beginning of the common era there was a custom in Egypt of placing inscriptions with royal decrees at public place. Emperor Asoka also resorted to similar method to reach out to his subjects. In the Roman Empire, royal decrees were written on papers and those were distributed in all regions. They also contained the information of various events taking place in the nation and its capital. During Julius Caesar's reign newspapers known as *Acta Diurna*, meaning acts of everyday, used to be placed, at public places in Rome. It was a very effective way of conveying royal commands to people. In the 7th century C.E. royal dictates were distributed among people at public places. In England hand-outs used to be distributed occasionally, giving information about wars or important events. Travellers arriving from faraway would add spice to stories from those places and narrate it to local people. The ambassadors of a king posted at various places would send back important news to the royal court.

'Bengal Gazette' : The first English newspaper of India was printed on 29th



James Augustus Hickey

January 1780. It was named as 'Calcutta General Advertiser' or 'Bengal Gazette'. It was started by James Augustus Hickey, an Irish gentleman.

'Darpan' : The newspaper, 'Darpan' was started in 1832 in Mumbai. Balshastri Jambhekar was the editor of Darpan.

Make a list.

Make a list of national leaders in the pre-independence period and the newspapers started by them.



Balshastri Jambhekar

The news printed in Darpan can be reviewed to know about the political, economic, social and cultural events of those times. Here are a few news titles as examples : (1) The Accounts of Expenditure from the Three Administrative Divisions of the East India Company (2) The Danger of Russian Attack on the Nation (3) Appointment of a Committee for Cleanliness of the City (4) Remarriage of Hindu Widows (5) The Inception of Theatre at Calcutta (6) Achievements of Raja Ram Mohan Roy in England. Reporting of such news throws light on various historical events of those days.

'Prabhakar' : This newspaper was started by Bhau Mahajan. The history of French revolution and 'Shatpatre', the letters by Lokhitvadi (Gopal Hari Deshmukh) aimed at creating social awareness, were published in this newspaper.

'Dnyanoday' : 'Dnyanoday' printed the map of Asia in 1842 and the map of Europe in 1851. The honour of printing an illustration in an Indian newspaper for the first time, goes to Dnyanoday. The news of installation of telegraph, used for electrically transmitting a news can be seen in Dnyanoday. The news of the starting of railways in India was printed in Dnyanoday under the title, *Chakya Mhasoba* meaning 'Mhasoba with wheels'. It had also printed the news of the Indian war of Independence of 1857.

Newspapers, in those times were a very important medium of creating social awareness. A newspaper named 'Induprakash' supported widow remarriage in a big way. 'Deenbandhu', a newspaper representing the masses of the Indian society (*Bahujansamaj*), was started by Mahatma Jyotirao Phule's close associate, Krishnarao Bhalekar. We get to know about the issues relating to the masses through this newspaper.



Do you know?

Balshastri Jambhekar is referred to as the 'First Editor' by virtue of his being the editor of the first Marathi newspaper. His birth date, 6th January is observed in Maharashtra as the 'Patrakar Din' (Journalists' Day).



Do this.

Let each student in the class bring a cutting of interesting news. Create a journal from the collection of news.

'Kesari' and 'Maratha' : 'Kesari' and 'Maratha', the two newspapers are indicative of an important stage in the

history of Indian newspapers before independence. Gopal Ganesh Agarkar and Bal Gangandhar Tilak started these papers in 1881. They spoke about the social and political issues of that period. Kesari began to publish articles about the nationwide situations, books in the native languages and the politics in England.

In the 21st century newspapers have continued to fulfil an important role. It was acknowledged the fourth column of democracy.

Magazines and Journals : Magazines and Journals are periodical publications. This category includes publications, which are weekly, biweekly, monthly, bimonthly, quarterly, six monthly, annual, etc. There may be some chronicles which are published at no fixed time.



Do this.

In recent times many newspapers have introduced e-newspapers. The e-newspapers are being received well by the readers.

Learn to read e-newspapers with the help of your teachers.

Balshastri Jambhekar started the first monthly magazine in Marathi. It was named, 'Digdarshan'. Among the periodicals 'Pragati', now a defunct journal, was started (1929) and edited by Tryambak Shankar Shejwalkar. He worte regularly in this historiographical journal of Maharashtra's history and social movements.

Currently there are many periodicals devoted to Indian history. Marathi journals such as 'Bharatiya Itihas ani Samskruti' and 'Marathwada Itihas Parishad Patrika' may be cited as examples.

Let us search and find out :

Apart from the journals cited above there are many more journals related to research in history, published in Marathi, Hindi and English by various institutions and universities. Search and find out about them with the help of internet.

Electronic or Digital Journalism : These are ultra-modern periodicals form a part of Electronic of Digital journalism. History is a prime subject of interest for these periodicals as well. Many web news portals, social media, web channels, 'You Tube', etc. make historical content available to the audience/readers.

Radio : 'Indian Broadcasting Company' (IBC), a private radio company was the first one to broadcast daily programmes. Later the same company was taken over by the British Government and named as, 'Indian State Broadcasting Service (ISBS). On 8th June 1936 it was renamed, as 'All India Radio (AIR)'.

After Independence, AIR became an integral part of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (India). Initially, it broadcasted Governmental programmes and schemes. It was named as 'Akashvani' on the suggestion of the famous poet Pandit Narendra Sharma. Akashvanai



Do you know?

In the British India the first English news bulletin was broadcasted on 23rd July 1927 from the Mumbai radio station of the Indian Broadcasting Company (IBC). Later, the Kolkata radio station of IBC started a news bulletin in Bengali.

broadcasts various entertainment, awareness creating and literary programmes. It also broadcasts special programmes for farmers, workers, the youth and women. The 'Vividh Bharati' programmes are broadcasted in 24 regional languages as well as 146 dialects of Indian languages. Lately, various new channels like 'Radio Mirchi' are providing radio services.

Television : The 'Delhi Doordarshan Centre' was inaugurated by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the first Indian President on 15th September 1959. Doordarshan's Mumbai centre began to telecast its programmes on 1st May 1972. Colour television was introduced on 15th August 1982. In 1991 the Indian government granted permission to private national and international channels to telecast in India. Thus, it became possible for Indians to watch international events on television.

5.3 Why do we need Mass Media?

We need mass media to facilitate free flow of information to all strata of the society. Editorials, various columns and supplements are essential parts of newspapers. Readers are also ensured of a platform to voice their opinions. Newspapers can help in making the democracy stronger.

Television is an audio-visual medium. It was possible for this medium to cross the inherent limitations of newspapers and the radio and show the actual visuals of an event to people. So far, there is no other alternative to television for watching an event as it actually happened.



Do this.

Collect information and write a report about the television channels in India. Do this as a group activity.

5.4 Critical understanding of the information received through Mass Media

Any information received through mass media needs to be reviewed critically. The news or information in the media may not always represent exact truth. We need to scan it very carefully. There is a very famous event of unauthentic information appearing in print in Germany. 'Stern', a German weekly magazine had purchased a number of so called handwritten diaries of Adolf Hitler. It sold them to various publication companies. The diaries were verified for their authenticity and subsequently the news appeared in the print. However, later those diaries were proved to be forged. It becomes apparent from this example that we need to be very careful about the information published by the media.

5.5 Mass Media and Professional Opportunities

Newspapers have to fulfil the task of providing fresh news to its readers. It is also necessary to unfold the background of an event in the news. At such times, newspapers have to resort to history. While reporting news in detail, reporters try to compare it with parallel events, which happened in the past. The past event may be printed in a separate frame.



Thus the reader gets access to additional information and he can get better insights about the current news.

Newspapers print columns about historical information, appearing under headings such as, '50 Years Ago' or '100 Years Ago', etc. Such columns are based on historical documents or written history. These columns provide historical information about economic, social, political events in the past and also events of historical significance.



Do this.

Newspapers also publish crossword puzzles based on history. Try to create similar crossword puzzles. For example use fort names to create a puzzle.

Newspapers occasionally publish supplements to the regular edition or special issues. For example, World War I commenced in 1914. Year 2014 marked the 100th year of this event. In order to be able to publish a newspaper supplement or a special issue to commemorate the occasion, one needs to review its history. In 2017, seventy five years were completed after the announcement of 'Quit India' movement. On such occasions newspapers highlight the event through various articles, editorials, columns like 'what happened in history on this day', reviews, etc. The knowledge of history is essential for writings of such type.

Try to do this.

Try to collect information about the role of underground radio centres in the 'Quit India' movement of 1942 with the help of your teachers.

History is also essential in planning radio programmes. For example, Akashvani has preserved recordings of all the speeches delivered each year by the prime ministers of India on 15th August.

Akashvani invites historians as experts for discussions on various occasions such as the anniversaries of birth or death of national leaders, anniversaries of historical events, etc. Lectures on the contribution of various national leaders need to be supported by historical information. Programmes like 'On This Day in History' are also an integral part of the daily programmes of Akashvani.

Television channels also telecast programmes based on history. Doordarshan and other television channels help in creating interest in history among people through their historical shows and serials. The mythological and historical serials like 'Ramayana', 'Mahabharata', 'Bharat ek Khoj' and 'Raja Shivchhatrapati' attracted a very large audience. While producing this type of programmes, maintaining accuracy with regard to the presentation of environment, outfits, weaponry, life styles, lingual expression, etc. is essential. One needs to have a deep understanding of history of the concerned period.

Currently channels like 'Discovery', 'National Geographic', 'History', etc. have opened a rich treasure of global history for the audience. It has enabled people to view the historical and geographic wonders at home. To make such programmes more entertaining some parts of the serial are actually enacted by actors such as the characters of heroic men and women, sportsmen, army chiefs, etc. Beside these serials about ancient monuments, forts, histories of empires and also the history of culinary arts are watched by a large number of people

with great interest.

People with deep knowledge of history in the respective field are sought out in all the fields mentioned above.

You would find this interesting :

'Bharat Ek Khoj', a serial telecasted by Doordarshan has a special place in the history of Indian television serials. It was based on 'Discovery of India', a book written by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It was directed by Shyam Benegal. This serial presented the history of India from the ancient to the modern period, throwing light on social, cultural and political history of respective periods.

It effectively portrayed many aspects of Indian history like Harappan Civilisation, Vedic history, interpretation of Ramayana and Mahabharata, Mauryan period, Turk-Afghan and Mughal invasions, Mughal period and the contributions of Mughal emperors, *Bhakti* Movement, Role of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, movements of social reform and Indian struggle for independence, etc.

Roshan Seth, the actor who played Pandit Nehru's role in this serial also appeared as a narrator, introducing and explaining various parts of the story by dramatising them, using folklore and informative speeches. The serial was admired in all parts of India because of the comprehensive historical perspective of Pandit Nehru and its equally comprehensive visual presentation.



Exercise

1. (A) Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the statement.

(1) The first English newspaper in India was started by

(a) James Augustus Hickey
(b) John Marshall
(c) Allen Hume
(d) Balashastri Jambhekar

(2) Television is an medium.

(a) visual (b) audio (c) audio-visual
(d) tactile

(B) Identify and write the wrong pair in the following set.

(1) 'Prabhakar' – Acharya P.K. Atre
(2) 'Darpan' – Balshastri Jambhekar
(3) 'Deenbandhu' – Krishnarao Bhalekar
(4) 'Kesari' – Bal Gangadhar Tilak

2. Write short notes :

(1) The role of newspaper in the Indian struggle for independence
(2) Why do we need mass media?
(3) Mass Media and professional opportunities.

3. Explain the following statements with reasons.

(1) Any information received through mass media needs to be reviewed critically.
(2) Knowledge of history is essential for newspaper articles.
(3) Television is the most popular medium.

4. Read the following extract and answer the questions.

Radio : 'Indian Broadcasting Company' (IBC), a private radio company was the first one to broadcast daily programmes. Later the same company was taken over by the British Government and named as, 'Indian State Broadcasting Service (ISBS). On 8th June 1936 it was renamed, as 'All India Radio (AIR)'.

After Independence, AIR became an integral part of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (India). Initially, it broadcasted Governmental programmes and schemes. It was named as 'Akashvani' on the suggestion of the famous poet Pandit Narendra Sharma. Akashvani broadcasts various entertainment, awareness creating and literary programmes. It also broadcasts special programmes for farmers, workers, the youth and women. The 'Vividh Bharati' programmes are broadcasted in 24 regional languages as well as 146 dialects of Indian languages. Lately, various new channels like 'Radio Mirchi' are providing radio services.

(1) Akashavani (AIR) is an integral part of which ministry?

(2) What was the new name of IBC?

(3) In how many regional languages and local dialects are 'Vividh Bharati' programmes broadcasted?

(4) How AIR was named 'Akashavani'?

5. Complete the following concept chart.

	Newspapers	Radio	Television
Beginning/ Background			
Nature of informantion/ programmes			
Functions			

Project

Write a review of a historical serial that you have watched.

2QR97S

6. Entertainment and History

6.1 Why do we need Entertainment?
6.2 Folk Theatre
6.3 Marathi Theatre
6.4 Indian Film Industry
6.5 Entertainment and Professional Opportunities

Things that help refresh our minds and give a feeling of happiness are the sources of entertainment. Various hobbies, games, drama-film, writing-reading, etc. are the sources of entertainment.

6.1 Why do we need Entertainment?

Healthy entertainment of excellent quality is essential for the healthy growth of one's personality. Entertainment keeps our minds lively and fresh. It may also make us feel physically more energetic. So eventually our efficiency at work improves. Pursuing hobbies and games helps in personality development. In India many festivals, sports, dance-music, etc. were developed as forms of entertainment since ancient times.

There are varied forms of entertainment available in the modern period as well.

Try to do it.

Make a list of various types of entertainment and classify them into different categories.

Entertainment can be classified into two categories, active and passive. Active entertainment anticipates an individual's mental-physical participation. Practicing of handicrafts and participating in sport activities are examples of active entertainment.

Watching a sports match or listening to music or watching a movie are examples of passive entertainment. In this type of entertainment we are not actual participants but only viewers.



Do it.

Create a chart of active and passive types of entertainment, which are related to history.

6.2 Folk Theatre

Puppetry - Wooden Puppets (*Kathputali*) : Remains of clay dolls have been found in the excavations of archaeological sites of Harappan civilisation as well as sites in Egypt and Greece. It is possible that they were used as puppets.



Puppetry - Wooden Puppets

In ancient India materials like wood, wool, leather, horns and ivory were used to make puppets. The *Kathputali*, a traditional art of puppetry in India has two styles; one that developed in Rajasthan

and the other in southern regions of India.

The artists who stage *Kathputali* shows are found in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Assam, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnatak and Kerala. The role of the narrator known as *sutradhara* is very crucial in the success of *Kathaputali* stage show. The stage for this puppetry show is quite small but the puppeteers use light and sound effects in an ingenious way. Shadow puppets, hand puppets, wooden puppets and string puppets are used in *Kathputali* shows.

***Dashavatara* Theatre :** *Dashavatara* is part of the folk theatre in Maharashtra. *Dashavatara* shows are presented in the regions of Konkan and Goa after harvesting season is over. The stories presented in these shows are based on the 10 incarnations of Vishnu, namely *Matsya*, *Koorma*, *Varaha*, *Narsimha*, *Wamana*, *Parashurama*, *Ram*, *Krishna*, *Buddha* and *Kalki*. At the beginning of the show *sutradhara*, the narrator invokes Lord Ganesha, the destroyer of obstacles.



Dashavatara

The method of acting, make-up, costumes in *Dashavatara* shows is set by the tradition. The show is mostly musical but sometimes there may be a few spontaneous dialogues. The characters representing gods use wooden masks. The show ends by breaking *dahihandi*, an earthen pot of curds, followed by *aarati*, singing praises of the God.

In the 18th century Shyamji Naik Kale started a *phad**, of *Dashavatara* artists which used to perform all over Maharashtra.

Vishnudas Bhave, the pioneer of Marathi theatre staged mythological plays by introducing some modifications in the *Dashavatara* style. Thus, the origins of the Marathi theatre can be traced to *Dashavatara* tradition.

*The meaning of *phad* is 'a troupe'.

***Bhajan* (singing devotional songs) :** To sing songs in praise of God and chanting god's name accompanied by instruments like *taal* (cymbals), *mridangam*, *pakhavaj* is known as *Bhajan*. There are two types of Bhajan, *Chakri Bhajan* and *Songi Bhajan*.

Chakri Bhajan : Devotees keep moving in circular fashion and sing without break.

Songi Bhajan : The singer-actors act as devotees and deliver dialogues in the form of devotional songs.

Tukadoji Maharaj introduced a new form of *Bhajan* known as *Khanjiri Bhajan*.



Do this.

Listen to the *bhajans* composed by saints Tulsidas, Surdas, Meerabai and Kabir and try to learn them with the help of your music teacher or some traditional singer.

In north India the *bhajans* composed by Saint Tulsidas, the great poet Surdas, Saint Meerabai and Saint Kabir are very popular.

Compositions of Purandardas, Kanakdas, Vijaydas, Bodhendraguruswami, Thyagaraj, etc. are sung in Karnatak.

In Gujarat Saint Narasi Mehta gave momentum to the *Bhakti* movement. In Maharashtra, Saint Namadeva supported the tradition of *bhajan-keertan* through the tradition of *Varakari* sect. The *Varakari*

sect developed a glorious tradition of *bhajan-keertan*.

You would like to know this :

There are two main traditions of *keertan*, (1) *Naraadiya* or *Haridasi* (2) *Varakri*. *Haridasi keertan* is a solo performance. It has two parts, *Poorvarang* and *Uttarrang*. *Naman* (praising god), *Nirupanacha Abhang* (singing a composition that leads to the main theme) and *Nirupan* (explanation of the main theme) comprise the *Poorvarang*. Narration of a story to illustrate the main theme comprises *Uttarrang*. In the *Varkari Keertan* collective participation is more important. The players of cymbals also play an important part along with the *keertankar*. During the independence movement a new type of *Keertan* was developed, known as *Rashtriya Keertan*. It places more importance on creating awareness by narrating the life stories of great leaders of the Indian independence movement, scientists, social reformers, etc. The tradition of *Rashtriya Keertan* was started by Dattopant Patwardhan of Wai in Maharashtra.

Members of the Satyashodhak Samaj founded by Mahatma Jyotirao Phule also used *Keertan* as a medium of creating social awareness. The style of *Keertan* by Saint Gadge Maharaj resembled closely to Satyashodhak style of *Keertan*. He used to throw light on issues like abolition of caste, cleanliness, deaddiction, etc.

***Keertan* :** Traditionally, Naradmuni is supposed to be the founder of the *Keertana* tradition. Saint Namadev is known as the first *keertankar* of Maharashtra. Other saints helped the tradition to flourish.

The *keertankar* is also known as *Haridas* or *Kathekaribuva*. He has to dress in a traditional way. He needs to train himself in oratory, singing, musical instruments, dance and humour. He needs to be very well informed. *Keertan* is performed in a temple or in the precincts of a temple.

***Lalit* :** *Lalit* is an old form of entertainment in Maharashtra. It belongs to the tradition of *Naradiya Keertan*. It is quite popular in Goa and Konkan.

During the performance of *Lalit* on the occasion of religious festivals, it is presumed that the presiding deity of that festival is present on the throne and then she is invoked for fulfilment of a desire. The invocation continues as follows : **"Let everybody be granted their desire. Let entire village live in happiness till we perform next *Lalit*. Let the internal clashes vanish with this performance of *Lalit*. Let nobody's mind be spoilt with prejudice. Let all transactions happen with clear minds. Let the community's behaviour be pious."**

The *Lalit* is performed in a theatrical style. Stories of Krishna, Rama and great devotees are presented during the performance. A few texts of *Lalit* are available in Hindi as well. *Lalit* forms a part of the backdrop of modern Marathi theatre.

***Bharud* :** *Bharud* can be described as a metaphorical song that has spiritual and ethical lessons. *Bharud* is comparable to the style of a road show. Bharuds composed by Saint Eknath are popular in Maharashtra because of its wide range of subjects, dramatic quality, easy rhythm and humour. Saint Eknath composed Bharuds with a purpose of educating people on various aspects of life.

***Tamasha* :** *Tamasha* is a Persian word. It means a 'pleasing sight'. *Tamasha* developed as an independent art form in the 18th century, by absorbing various traits of folk theatre and classical arts.

There are two types of traditional *Tamasha*, *Sangeet Bari* and *Dholakicha Phad*. Dance and music are more important than drama in a *Sangeet Bari*. *Tamasha* with drama as the main part, was developed later. It included *Vag*, the dramatic part, little later. The *Vag* becomes very lively and entertaining because of its spontaneous humour. The show begins by singing the praise of Lord Ganesha, known as *Gana*. It is followed with the presentation of *Gavalan*. The second part of *Tamasha* presents the *Vag*. The popular plays like *Vichchha Mazi Puri Kara* or *Gadhavache Lagna* are examples of the modern form of *Tamasha*.

***Powada* :** *Powada* (ballad) is a dramatic narration by alternatingly reciting poetry and prosaic extracts. *Powada* narrates great deeds of heroic men and women in a very forceful and inspiring style. The *Powada* composed by Adnyandas, a contemporary poet of Chhatrapti Shivaji Maharaj, narrating the incidence of the killing of Afzal Khan and another one on the battle of Sinhagad, composed by Tulasidas, are two well-known examples of *Powada*.

In the British period, *Powadas* narrating the stories of Umaji Naik, Chapekar brothers, Mahatma Gandhi were composed. During the 'Samyukt Maharashtra' movement the *powadas* were used as a medium of creating public awareness.

6.3 Marathi Theatre

Theatre is a place devoted to performances, either solo or collective, of performing arts. Participation of the artist as well as the audience is essential for a successful performance. The theatre comprises several factors such as script, director, artists, make-up, costumes, stage, art design (backdrop of the stage), lighting arrangement, audience and critics. Dance and music can also be part of a drama. A drama is usually enacted with the help of dialogues. However, mime can also be used as the medium of expression.

Gather information about dramas on the life of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj, Mahatma Jyotirao Phule, Lokamanya Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr.Babasaheb Ambedkar.

The rulers of the Bhosale family of Tanjore were great patrons of drama. Some of them had written a few plays and also translated Sanskrit plays. The 19th century saw a great development of the Marathi thetre. Vishnudas Bhave is known as the father of the Marathi theatre. *Seetaswayamvar* was the first play presented by him.

The movement started by Vishnudas Bhave was followed in Maharashtra by historical, mythological and also light farcical stage plays. The farcical plays dealt with social issues in a humorous way.

Initially no written scripts were used. Often, only the lyrics were written down but the dialogues used to be spontaneous. V.J. Kirtane was the first author who wrote the script of *Thorale Madhavrao Peshwe* in 1861 and its printed copy was made available. This was the beginning of the tradition of having a complete written script ready before staging a play.

In the latter half of the 19th century, Balkrishnbuva Ichalkaranjikar made special efforts to introduce classical khyal music in Maharashtra. After him Ustad Alladiya Khan, Ustad Abdul Karim Khan and Ustad Rahimatkhan contributed in a great way. Their efforts helped in developing a taste for classical music among the audience in Maharashtra. The growing popularity of classical music resulted in the origin of musical Marathi theatre. The musical plays of Kirloskar Mandali became

very popular. *Sangeet Shakuntal* written by Annasaheb Kirloskar earned a great popularity. Another musical play, *Sharada*, written by Govind Ballal Deval is quite important, as it comments in a humorous style on the evil custom of marrying young girls to aged men. Also plays such as *Mooknayak*, written by Shripad Krishna Kolahtkar, *Sangeet Manapaman*, written by Krishnaji Prabhakar Khadilkar and *Ekach Pyala* written by Ram Ganesh Gadkari are important in the history of Marathi theatre.



Do you know ?

Khadilkar wrote *Keechakvadh*, a metaphorical drama to denounce the British government. It was based on certain events in the Mahabharata. Draupadi represented helpless Mother India, while Yudhishthira represented the moderates and Bheem, the extremists. Keechaka represented the insolent Viceroy Lord Curzon. The audience used to percieve the characters in this fashion and feel enraged about the imperialistic attitude of the British government.

The popular plays written by Acharya Atre like *Sashtang Namaskar*, *Udyacha Sansar*, *Gharabaher* etc. helped the Marathi theatre to sustain through a temporary decline. The recent plays based on historical themes like *Raygadala Jevha Jag Yete* and *Ithe Oshalala Mrutyu* by Vasant Kanetkar, *Ghashiram Kotwal* by Vijay Tendulkar, *Tilak Ani Agarkar* by Vishram Bedekar became very popular.

The Marathi stage continued to get enriched because of its varied subjects and types of the plays. Marathi stage artists of the bygone era like Ganpatrao Joshi, Narayanrao Rajahamsa, more popularly known as Balgandharva, Keshavrao Bhosale, Chintamanrao Kolhatkar and Ganpatrao Bodas are still remembered as great actors. The early Marathi playes were staged on open grounds. The British first built closed theatres like Play House, Rippon and Victoria in Mumbai. Thereafter, the shows of Marathi plays gradually took to closed theatres.



Do you know ?

The renowned author-poet Vishnu Waman Shirwadkar, also known as Kusumagraj wrote *Natasamrat*, a play styled after Shakespeare's well known play, 'King Lear'. It became very popular. Ganpatrao Belvalkar, the tragic protagonist of *Natasamrat* represents a blend of two well-known personalities of early Marathi stage, Ganpatrao Joshi and Nanasaheb Phatak.

6.4 Indian film Industry

Cinema : Cinema is a medium that brings together art and technology. With the technology of motion pictures the film industry came into being. It gave rise to the era of silent movies. Later, the technology of sound recording was introduced and the age of sound movies began.



Do you know ?

Types of movies : Satirical movies, Documentaries, Advertising films, Children's films, Movies about army, Educational movies, Movies narrating a story, etc.

The honour of making and releasing the first full length movie goes to Maharashtra. Maharashtra is known as the land that nurtured the Indian film industry. The contribution of Madanrao Madhavrao Pitale, the Patwardhan family of Kalyan, Harishchandra Sakharam Bhatvadekar, also known as Savedada is very important in the development of Indian movies.

Later, Gopal Ramchandra Torane also known as Dadasaheb Torane and A. P. Karandikar, S. N. Patankar, V. P. Divekar sought help from Foreign technicians and made a movie entitled *Pundalik*. It was released in Mumbai in 1912. *Raja Harischandra*, a movie directed by Dadasaheb Phalke was the first to be processed completely in India. It was released in Mumbai, in 1913. He also created silent movies named as *Mohini-Bhasmasur*, *Savitri-Satyavana*, also documentaries on the rock-cut caves of Verul and pilgrim centres of Nashik and Tryambakeshwar. Later, a tradition of making movies on historical and mythological subjects came into being.



Dadasaheb Torane



Dadasaheb Phalke

Anandrao Painter, the first one to make a cine-camera of Indian make, also got interested in the making of movies. His cousin Baburao Painter, also known as 'Mistri', made *Sairandhri* in 1918. He made the first historical movie, *Simhgarh*, which was a silent one. He also created historical movies like *Kalyancha Khajina*, *Bajiprabhu Deshapande* and *Netaji Palkar*. He also made a movie on a realistic social issue, entitled *Savakari Pash*. In 1925 Bhalaji Pendharkar made a movie entitled *Bajirao-Mastani*. However the British government suspected it to be a medium of spreading nationalistic sentiments and it was banned.

Kamalabai Mangarulkar was the first woman producer. She produced *Savalya Tandel* and *Panaa Dai* (Hindi). *Ramshastri*, a movie made by Prabhat Company in 1944 became very popular. In the post-independence period a few movies were made on historical themes. Aacharya Atre made a movie on the life of Mahatma Phule and Vishram Bedekar made movie on the life of Vasudev Balwant Phadke. Dinakar D. Patil made a movie entitled, *Dhanya te Santaji Dhanaji*. *Bal Shivaji*, the movie made by Prabhakar Pendharkar also needs a special mention.

Sant Tukaram is a movie to have received international acclaim. It was shown in the international film festival in Paris. Vishnupant Pagnis acted as Saint Tukaram in this film.

You would like to know this :

The government of India created a special division for making documentaries. It was named as 'Films division'. The documentaries released by this division used to be shown in the cinema theatres before the beginning of the main movie. They were aimed at creating public awareness about various issues. Gather more information about it.

Let us find out :

Let us search on the internet the names of historical movies, which are not mentioned in this lesson and let us make a list of those names.

Historical movies were also made in Hindi. The Hindi movies made in the pre-Independence period, *Sikandar*, *Tansen*, *Samrat Chandragupta*, *Prithvivallabha* and *Mughal-e-Azam* were made with a historical backdrop. *Dr Kotanis ki Amar Kahani* was based on a true story. The movies based on the Indian struggle for independence such as *Andolan*, *Zansi ki Rani*, also deserve a mention.

Let us find out :
Find out the names of historical Marathi movies made during the period of 1970-2015 with the help of internet.

Production studios such as 'Bombay Talkies', 'Rajkamal Productions', 'R.K. Studios', 'Navketan', etc. played a significant role in the development of Indian film industry.

6.5 Entertainment and Professional Opportunities

The students of history can avail of many professional opportunities in the fields of drama and movies.

Drama : (1) In order to achieve accuracy of stage backdrops on the stage deep knowledge of the history of arts and architecture of the concerned period is essential. Experts in these fields can work as art directors or consultants.

(2) The script writers as well as dialogue writers need assistance of experts in languages and the history of languages, as well as experts in cultural history of a given period.

Cinema : (1) The art directors of movies create the backdrop designs of atmosphere, costumes and jewellery, make-up, hair styles, etc., suitable to the times of the theme of the movie. Scholars of history can work in this field as art directors or as consultant to the art director.

(2) To write movie dialogues, knowledge of the culture and language as spoken in the concerned period is necessary. Experts in these fields can find many professional opportunities.



Exercise

1. (A) Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the statement.

(1) …… are supposed to be the first *keertankar* in Maharashtra.
(a) Saint Dnyanehshwar
(b) Saint Tukaram (c) Saint Namdev
(d) Saint Eknath

(2) Baburao painter made the movie, …….. .
(a) *Pundalik* (b) *Raja Harischandra*
(c) *Sairandhri* (d) *Bajirao-Mastani*

(B) Identify and write the wrong pair in the following set.

(1) *Raigadala Jevha Jag Yete* – Vasant Kanetkar
(2) *Tilak Ani Agarkar* – Vishram Bedekar
(3) *Sashtang Namaskar* – Acharya Atre
(4) *Ekach Pyala* – Annasaheb Kirloskar

2. Complete the following chart.

	Bhajan	Keertan	Lalit	Bharud
Characterisitcs				
Examples				

3. Write short notes :

(1) Need of entertainment
(2) Marathi Theatre (3) Entertainment and professional opportunities

4. Explain the following statements with reasons.

(1) Expertise in history is important in the film industry.
(2) Bharuds composed by Saint Eknath are popular in Maharashtra.

5. Answer the following questions in detail.

(1) Why is Maharashtra known as the land that nurtured the Indian film industry?
(2) What is *Powada*?

Project

Get the lyrics of any one of Saint Eknath's Bharud, and enact it in the cultural programme of your school.

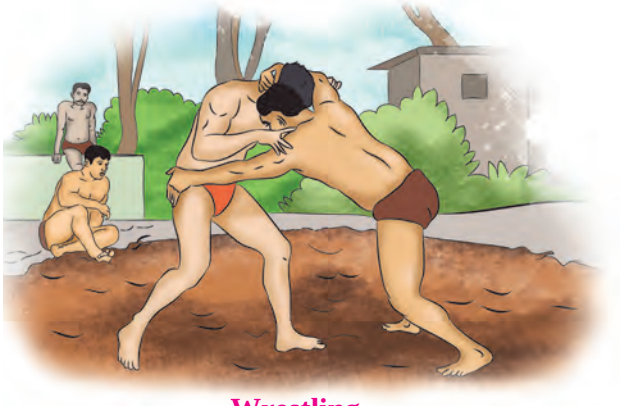
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7. Sports and History

7.1 Importance of Sports
7.2 Types of sports
7.3 Globalisation of Sports
7.4 Game Materials and Toys
7.5 Toys and History
7.6 Literature and Movies on sport
7.7 Sports and Professional Opportunities

Sports combine entertainment and physical exercise.

To play is a natural human instinct. Hence, the history of sports begins with the origin of mankind. Various games have been played since the beginning of civilisation. Hunting was indeed a way of obtaining food for the ancient people but it was also looked upon as a game and entertainment. The ancient Indian literature and epics mention various games such as games of dice (*dyut*), wrestling, Horse and Chariot races and chess.



Wrestling

Do you know?

There are a number of training centres for wrestling and other sports.

1. Vyayamshala of famous wrestlers Jummadada and Manikrao, Vadodara.
2. Kreeda Vidyapeeth, Patiyala.
3. Svarnim Gujarat Sports, Gandhinagar.
4. Khasbag Talim and Motibag Talim, Kolhapur.
5. Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Amaravati.
6. Shri Shiv Chhatrapati Kreeda Sankul, Balewadi, Pune.

Do you know?



Sports and Greeks is a very ancient equation. The Greeks were the first to Standardise the rules of sports and organise them systematically. They started sports competitions of Discus throw, Horse and Chariot Races, Wrestling and Boxing, etc. The ancient event of Olympic competitions used to be held at Olympia, the ancient Greek city. To be able to participate in Olympics and be a winner is supposed to be a great honour for sports persons.

7.1 Importance of Sports

To play games is very important for us. It enables us to overcome suffering and worries. Games help us to relax and refresh our minds. Games, which involve lot of physical activities, provide good exercise as well. Games help in building a tenacious and strong body. Playing games also helps us in developing courage, determination and sportsmanship. Games needing collective participation help us to develop a sense of cooperation and team spirit. It also helps in developing leadership.

7.2 Types of sports

Sports are of two types, 'Indoor Games' and 'Outdoor Games'.

Indoor Games : Indoor Games are played within a closed environment and a number of them are played by sitting at one place. They include chess, card games, games played with gamesmen and dice, carom, etc. The game known by various names as *Kachkavadya* or *Chaukabara*, or as Indian Ludo is very popular among Indians. The game known as *Sagargote* played with a bunch of seeds or stones, is usually played by girls. There is another game known as *Bhatukali*



Chess

(playing house) which is usually played by girls. However, all the members in the family can also participate in it, especially in the mock wedding of a girl doll and a boy doll. It is an occasion of



Kabaddi

family celebration.

Outdoor games : The outdoor games can be categorised into two types, 'Indian sports' and 'International Sports'. Indian games include *Langadi*, *Kabaddi*, *Atyapatya*, *Kho-kho*, etc.



Langadi



Do you know ?

Daily schedule of Lakshmibai, the Queen of Jhansi :

'Her highness was very fond of physical exercise. She used to wake up in the early hours, spent an hour (2 *ghatikas*) exercising on the *Mallakhamb* and then she had rounds of horse ride and a long elephant ride. Two hours (4 *ghatikas*) after sunrise, she would eat *khurak* (a diet meant for enhancing physical strength) and drink milk. Thereafter, she had bath.'

(Translated from *Maza Pravas* by Vishnubhat Godse)

Indian games like marbles, *Lagori*, *Vitti-Dandu* or *Gilli-Danda*, *Bhingari* (whorls), *Bhovare* (tops), *Phugadi*, *Zimma* are quite popular.

The international games include Badmington (alternatively spelt as



Table-Tennis



Football

Badminton), Table Tennis, Hockey, Cricket, Football, Golf, Polo, etc.

Among outdoor sports, running races are popular all over the world. Sprints or short distance running races are usually arranged for 100 and 200 metres. There are also middle distance and long distance races. Marathon is a long distance running race. Other types of running races are hurdles and relay races.



Mallakhamb



Do you know?

According to Manisha Bathe *Mallakhamb* and its various tactics were devised by Balambhat Deodhar, the physical trainer of Peshwa Bajirao II. She also notes that Balambhat was inspired watching monkeys while they leaped and played on trees.



Skating

Shot put, discus throw, long jump, high jump, water sports like swimming competitions, water polo, rowing and sports that combine physical exercise and acrobatics like *mallakhamb*, rope *mallakhamb*, gymnastics, etc. are all included in the outdoor sports based on physical skills.

Let us find out :

Get to know more about wrestlers Khashaba Jadhav, Maruti Mane and cricketer Bharatratna Sachin Tendulkar with the help of internet.

Adventurous games : Ice skating, skiing, ice hockey, etc. are popular games that require balancing skills.

There are many other adventurous games which include rock-climbing, gliding, auto racing – cars and motorbikes, etc.

Sports Competitions : Sport competitions of various types is a



Cricket

worldwide phenomenon. Sport competitions like Olympics, Asian Games also known as Asiad, Paralympic or Special Olympics for disabled people, Cricket World Cup, etc. are organised on regular basis. Also international competitions for many other sports like hockey, wrestling, chess, etc. are organised on a grand scale. In India hockey and cricket are very popular. Hockey is our national game. Competitions of all these games are organised at local, city, taluka, district, state, national and international levels. Sportspersons who perform well in national and international competitions have good career prospects.



Do you know?

Major Dhyan Chand, an expert player of hockey was also the captain of the Indian hockey team. Indian Hockey team won a Gold Medal in 1936 at Berlin Olympics under his captaincy. He was also part of the previous Indian hockey teams in 1928 and 1932, which played at Olympics and won Gold medals. 29th August, the birth date of Dhyan Chand is celebrated as the National Sports Day in India. He was known as the 'Wizard of Hockey'. He was honoured with a 'Padmabhushan' in 1956.

7.3 Globalisation of Sports

The field of sports in the 20th-21st century was naturally influenced by the process of globalisation. The international matches of various sports like cricket, football, lawn tennis can be watched on television in any corner of the world. Thus, citizens of the non-participant countries can also enjoy these matches. For instance, the world cup winning match played by Indian cricketers was watched by cricket fans all over the world. Sports fans scattered all over the world have significantly affected the entire structure of sports economy. Fans watch the matches for entertainment, industrial and commercial companies look at it as a good opportunity to advertise their ware. Retired sportsmen also have an opportunity to participate as commentators.

7.4 Game Materials and Toys

The means and equipments for the entertainment and education of children are called toys. Clay toys have been found in archaeological excavations. These toys were fashioned either by hands or by using moulds.

Dolls are mentioned in the ancient Indian literature. A Sanskrit play by Shudraka is named as *Mrichchhakatika*. It means a clay cart.



Do you know?

Kathasaritsagara has very interesting descriptions of games and toys. There are descriptions of flying dolls. It mentions that on pressing a key some dolls used to fly, some used to dance and some used to make sounds.

Let us find out :

In India, there are regional traditions of making dolls. The wooden dolls made in Maharashtra were known as *Thaki*.

Let us find out about other regions where dolls were made or are still being made.

Let us also find out the local names of such dolls.

7.5 Toys and History

Toys can throw light on history and technological development. We can also get a glimpse of religious and cultural

traditions through them. As a part of traditional Diwali celebrations in Maharashtra model forts are made. Clay images of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and his soldiers and also people and animals are placed on these model forts. This tradition keeps the memory alive of the important role of forts in the history of Maharashtra.

An ivory doll made by Indian craftsmen was found in the excavation of Pompeii, an ancient in Italy. It is dated to 1st century C.E. This artefact throws light on the Indo-Roman trade relations. Thus, toys found in archaeological excavations can tell us about cultural contacts between nations in ancient times.

7.6 Literature and Movies on sport

Publishing of books and encyclopaedias of sports is a newly developing enterprise. The history of *Mallakhamb* has been recently published. There is an encyclopaedia on the subject of exercise. Some years ago there was a sports magazine named 'Shatkar'. There is ample literature available in English on sports. Some television channels are exclusively devoted to sports.

Recently, some movies on sports and biography of players have been released in various languages. For instance, the films *Mary Kom* and *Dangal*. Mary Kom is the first Indian female boxer to participate in the Olympics and to win a bronze medal. *Dangal* is based on the life story of Foghat sisters who were the first Indian female wrestlers to win gold medals at various international competitions.

The process of making a movie requires deep study of the particular period of the movie's story, language, dressing style, social life, etc. of that period. Students of history are well trained to do research of this kind. Knowledge of history of sports is also essential for writing articles in various publications like encyclopaedia, newspapers, sports magazines, etc.

7.7 Sports and Professional Opportunities

Although sports and history appears to be distant as subjects, there is a close tie between them. Students of history can find many opportunities in the field of sports journalism. One needs to resort to history in order to write articles, reviews about sports events like Olympics or Asiad or national and international matches.

Expert commentators are in demand during sports matches. An expert commentator needs to have good knowledge of the history, statistics, previous records, eminent players, historical anecdotes, etc. related to the concerned game. Knowledge of history is useful for them.

Matches of various sports like cricket, football, kabaddi, chess, etc. are shown live on television on various channels. The role of professionals who track and keep the record of these telecasts from various channels has become very important now. The sports channels continue telecasting round the clock. There are many professional opportunities available in this field.

Referees are an essential factor of sports matches. Trained referees are required to pass qualifying examinations. Qualified referees can work at district, state, national and international levels. Government and private sectors are trying to promote sports. There are scholarships offered to sportspersons. There are reserved seats for them in the government and private establishments.

Do you know ?



Bal J. Pandit was the first Indian cricketer to pioneer cricket commentary. People used to listen very eagerly to his broadcasts from Akashvani. His well-studied commentaries were full of information about the history of the playground, career history of the players, anecdotes about the game, and established records of the game. His commentaries used to be entertaining because of these historical details.

Exercise

1. (A) Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the statement.

(1) The ancient event of Olympic competitions used to be held at

(a) Olympia, Greece (b) Rome
(c) India (d) China

(2) The wooden dolls made in Maharashtra are known as

(a) Thaki (b) Kalichandika
(c) Gangavati (d) Champavati

(B) Identify and write the wrong pair in the following set.

(1) *Mallakhamb* – Outdoor game based on physical skills

(2) Water polo – Water sport

(3) Skating – Adventurous ice sport

(4) Chess – Outdoor game

2. Write notes :

(1) Toys and Festivals

(2) Sports and movies

3. Explain the following statements with reasons.

(1) Currently the structure of sports economy has been significantly affected.

(2) Toys can tell us about cultural history.

4. Write detailed answers to the following questions.

(1) Write about the history of sports equipment and toys in ancient India.

(2) Explain the close tie between sports and history.

(3) Explain the difference between indoor and outdoor games.

Project

(1) Collect information about your favourite sports and its players.

(2) Discuss the hardships the sportspersons have to face while training for the sport with the help of information gathered through movies and literature.

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8. Tourism and History

8.1 Tourism in the Past
8.2 Types of Tourism
8.3 Development of Tourism
8.4 Conservation and Preservation of Historical Places
8.5 Professional Opportunities in the Tourism and Hospitality Industry

8.1 Tourism in the Past

The tradition of travelling is quite old in India. People used to travel for various reasons like pilgrimage, going to local fairs and festivals, in search of a renowned teacher and good education, for trade, etc. In brief, from ancient times people took to travelling for various reasons.



Do you know?

The Buddhist literature tells us that Gautam Buddha travelled to several cities in ancient India for preaching. Buddhist monks were ordained not to stay at one place but keep travelling continuously to various places. Jain monks, sadhus also used to travel constantly.

Yuan Shwang, the Chinese monk travelled to India in 630 C.E. In the medieval period Saint Namdev, Saint Eknath, Guru Nanak, Ramdas Swami travelled extensively in India.

Tourism : Tourism can be defined as travelling to visit places in distant regions for a specific purpose.

In the latter half of the 19th century C.E. the name of Thomas Cook is noteworthy in the context of tourism history. He organised a trip by railway from Leicester to Loughborough for about 600 people. Later he was successful in Organising a round trip of Europe.



Do you know?

Benjamin of Tudela is known as the first European traveller/discoverer. He was born in Spain. During the period of 1159-1173 C.E. he travelled to France, Germany, Italy, Greece, Syria, Arabia, Egypt, Iraq, Persia, India and China. He maintained diaries of the accounts of his travels. His diaries are viewed as important historical documents.

Marco Polo, the Italian traveller of the 13th century introduced Asia, especially China to Europe. He stayed in china for 17 years. He wrote about the flora and fauna, social life, culture and trade systems of Asia.

Ibn Batuta, the traveller of the 14th century took the world on a virtual travel of the Islamic world with his travel accounts. He was travelling for 30 years. He had resolved not to travel twice on the same route. His accounts are helpful in understanding the medieval history and social life.

Gerardus Mercator, of 16th century was a cartographer. He is known for creating a world map and globe of the earth. His work proved to be very useful for navigation around the world.

Eventually he established a travel agency selling tourist tickets. This early venture of Thomas cook opened doors for the development of modern tourism.



Do you know ?

The tradition of travelling from corner to corner was prevalent in India from ancient times. Vishnubhat Godase wrote down the accounts of his journey from Maharashtra to Ayodhya and back to Maharashtra. It is published as a book entitled, 'Maza Pravas' (My Journey). Vishnubhat travelled during times of the Indian war of independence in 1857. He was the eye witness for many events related to this historical event. His accounts are full of detailed descriptions about various incidences during this period, especially those about the life of Lakshmibai, the queen of Jhansi. We also get to know the nature of Marathi language of the 18th century. This book is one of the important sources of history of that period.

8.2 Types of Tourism

These days tourism has become an independent field of local, interstate, national and international business. The desire to visit national and international monuments, places of historical importance and natural beauty, ancient centres known for handicrafts, pilgrim centres, industrial centres and sites of various developmental projects, etc. promotes tourism. Tourists from all over the world wish to visit natural and manmade sites, which offer a delightful and awe inspiring experience. The places like snow-capped peaks, beaches, pristine jungles, which were neglected previously, became important locations of tourist interests. Mass media began to make special audio-visual presentations highlighting places of tourist interest. Tourism can be broadly typified into local tourism, interstate tourism, international tourism, religious tourism, historical tourism, health tourism, science tourism, agro-tourism, sports tourism, tourism based on special events, etc.

Local and Interstate Tourism : This kind of tourism is not very overwhelming because it is within one's own country. It does not cause difficulties of language, procuring currency and documents. More so, we can plan it at the time suitable to us.

International Tourism : Nowadays, it has become easier to travel because of the easy availability of a number of options of railway, marine and air transport. Marine transport has linked the coastal regions. There is a trans-European railway route. Aviation has brought the entire world closer. Because of the economic liberalisation policy of the Indian government the number of people travelling back and forth from India has increased considerably. They include people travelling for studies, relaxation, sightseeing, and professional assignments (meetings, agreements, etc.), also for shooting of films, etc. One needs to procure various official documents for travelling abroad.

Historical Tourism : This type of tourism is popular all over the world. Tours to historical places are arranged to satisfy people's interest in history. It can be noted in this context that Gopal Neelkanth Dandekar, a renowned Marathi writer used to arrange hiking tours to forts in Maharashtra, to explore the sights closely linked to Chhatrapti Shivaji Maharaj and his achievements. Tours are also arranged to important historical sites in India such as forts in Rajasthan, Ashrams of Mahatma Gandhi and Acharya Vinoba Bhave,

important places related to the Indian war of independence in 1857, etc.



Valley of Flowers

You would like to know this :

People of various religious communities are dispersed globally. However, they feel united because of their mythological traditions and the places associated with those traditions. This creates a desire to travel to those places and it gives rise to religious tourism. In this context the constructions, undertaken by Ahilyabai Holkar spending from her personal funds are noteworthy. Ahalyabai wanted to provide good amenities on the pilgrim routes like *Chardham Yatras* and *Bara Jyotirlingas*.

Geographic Tourism : This type of tourism involves visiting places to observe special geographic features of a region. It includes various natural and animal sanctuaries, places like valley of flowers (Uttarakhand), various beaches, unique geographical wonders like the crater lake at Lonar and *ranjankhalage* (naturally carved out cavities in rocks) at Nighoj in Maharashtra. Many tourists like to visit these places to satisfy their curiosity.

Health Tourism : People from the western countries find the health services and facilities in India comparatively cheaper and yet of good standard. Hence, many foreigners preferred to come to India to avail of the medical facilities and health services. India is a tropical country, where ample sunlight is available throughout the year. This attracts tourist from countries with cold climate to India. Availability of facilities for Yoga training and therapies based on Ayurveda is one more reason to want to visit India.

Agro-Tourism : Agro-tourism, which is also known as agri-tourism, is rapidly developing, especially meant for the urban population, which has very little exposure to rural life and agriculture. Now, Indian farmers are also visiting faraway places like agricultural research centres, agricultural universities, and countries like Israel where experimentation in advanced technology of agriculture is carried out.

Sports Tourism : Sports tourism was developed in the 20th century. There are various sports events organised on international level like Olympics, Wimbldon, World Chess Championship and international cricket tournaments, etc. While there are events like 'Himalayan Car Rally' on national level, events like 'Maharashtra Kesari' Wrestling competitions are organised on state level. Travelling to attend such events comes under sports tourism.

Tourism based on Special Events : People want to travel and they are often on the lookout for special reasons to do it. In the 21st century it has become common to organise such events, which also help to

Let us find out :

Apart from the types of tourism mentioned above, there are other types like, science tourism, leisure and relaxation tourism also known as wellness tourism, cultural tourism and group tourism, etc. Let us find more about it on the internet with the help of the teachers.

promote tourism. Film festivals, various types of seminars and conferences, international book exhibitions, etc. are examples of such special events. People keep visiting several places to attend such special events. Many literature enthusiasts in Maharashtra travel every year to attend 'Akhil Bhartiya Marathi Sahitya Sammelan' (Pan Indian Marathi Literary Convention).

8.3 Development of Tourism

The crucial issue in the development of tourism is providing proper guidance to national and international tourists about various aspects of the actual travel, proper social conduct during the tour and during their stay at the destination places.

Do this.

Gather more information about the *Swachh Bharat* drive.

Giving priority to ensure safe transport and security facilities for the tourists, amenities of reasonably good standard, availability of good accommodation, good washroom facilities on the travel routes is of great significance in promoting tourism. It is also very important to pay special attention to the special needs of handicapped tourists.

It is important to take a few primary precautions in order to preserve the historical heritage sites. It is essential that few things should be avoided at any instance, for example: vandalising or defacing the heritage monuments and sites. In order to avoid it everybody should refrain from activities like writing on walls or carving on trees, paint ancient monuments in garish colours, etc. Lack of good amenities in the precincts of the heritage sites causes filthiness.

It is very essential for the tourists that pamphlets, guides and history



Can you tell?

- What facilities should be made available to the tourists?
- How would you behave with the tourist if you are the local person at a tourist site?

books about a tourist site be available in their own language. Hence, such literature should be made available in various languages. It would be helpful if the taxi drivers are trained to converse in more than one languages. They may also be trained as tourist guides.



Gharapuri Caves



Try this.

Collect pictures and photos of the cultural, natural and mixed heritage sites in India, with the help of internet.



Kas Pathar

8.4 Conservation and Preservation of Heritage

It is a hard task to preserve and conserve heritage sites. Our country is very rich with historical sites dating to ancient, medieval and modern period. It is also blessed with abundance of nature.

Heritage of any country is divided into, Natural Heritage and Cultural (manmade) Heritage. There are some Heritage Sites in India, which are acclaimed globally, such as Taj Mahal at Agra, Jantar Mantar observatory at Jaipur, and also the rock-cut caves at Ajanta, Verul and Gharapuri (Elephanta), Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Railway Terminus in Maharashtra. Kas Plateau in Maharashtra is located in the Western Ghats, which is a World Natural Heritage site.

There are tourists all over the world, who wish to visit world heritage sites. Foreign tourists come in large numbers to visit the heritage sites in our country. It makes us feel very proud when an Indian heritage site is declared as a world heritage site. However, whenever we visit such places we feel very disappointed because of what we see there. We get to see that people have written their names with charcoal; have drawn pictures, vandalising the heritage site. It affects our image as a nation. To preserve the heritage sites we need to resolve that :

(1) I shall strive to maintain the cleanliness of heritage sites.

(2) I shall not do anything, which will result in vandalising of any historical site.

8.5 Professional Opportunities in the Tourism and Hospitality Industry

Tourism and Hospitality is an industry with potential to create maximum employment opportunities. If managed professionally, it is a very stable industry.

Heritage Walks : To go on a tour for visiting historical places is known as 'Heritage Walk'. One can experience the thrill of being a part of history by participating in heritage walks.

'Heritage Walks' as an organised group activity has gained popularity in many countries. India has a rich history, which can be traced back to many millenniums. Every region of India is full of historical places from ancient, medieval and modern period. The 'Heritage walk' organised in the city of Ahmedabad is well-known. In the cities of Mumbai and Pune in Maharashtra such walks are organised regularly. Heritage walks can encourage people to support projects like conservation and preservation of historical monuments, to collect authentic information about them and to publish it through various media. Residences of renowned citizens who have passed away are also part of heritage. In some cities 'blue plaques' with the names and other relevant information of such citizens are placed on their residences, as a part heritage scheme.



Try this.

Organise 'Heritage Walks' with the help of your teachers as part of educational tours to historical places.

It has tremendous scope for experimentation and innovation.

A good number of opportunities of employment are available in the tourism and hospitality industry. The country which is a tourist destination begins to receive revenue even before a tourist arrives at the airport of that country. He has to pay for his visa. He spends for his travel, stay in hotels, food, payment

to translators and guides, buying newspapers, reference books, souvenirs, etc. This contributes to the growth of economy of that country.

Markets in the vicinity grow along with the development of a tourist centre. Hence, the local handicrafts and cottage industries also begin to develop. The demand for locally processed food items and ethnic handicrafts increases. It results in better income for local artisans, business people and wage earners.

Development of Tourism in Maharashtra : Maharashtra is a state blessed with rich heritage. The much-admired rock-cut caves, paintings and sculptures of Ajanta, Verul and Gharapuri (Elephanta); pilgrim centres like Dehu, Alandi, Jejuri, Pandharpur, Shirdi, Shegaon, Tulajapur, Kolhapur, Nashik, Tryambakeshwar, Paithan, Haji Malang, Gurudvara at Nanded, Mount Mary Church in Mumbai, etc.; hill stations like Mahabaleshwar, Panchgani, Khandala, Lonavala, Matheran, Chikhaldara, etc.; dams at Koyananagar, Jayakwadi, Bhatghar, Chandoli, etc. and sanctuaries at Dajipur, Sagareshwar, Tadoba, etc. are among the important tourist centres in Maharashtra.

The Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation was set up in 1975. It helped in the development of tourism in Maharashtra. The corporation has provided facilities of tourist hotels at 47 places. Together these hotels can accommodate more than 4000 tourists. Many private entrepreneurs are also providing hospitality services to tourists.



Do you know?

An unusual Village of Books

Bhilar is a village near Mahabaleshwar, which boasts of natural beauty and sweetness of strawberry. It is also known as the 'Village of Books'. Every household in this village maintains a library of its own for the tourists to enjoy. Maharashtra State Government has implemented this scheme with a view to accelerate the 'Reading Culture' movement for the reader-tourists to enjoy the beauty of Marathi literature enriched by the works of old and new authors and saints. It includes various types of texts like biographies, autobiographies, fiction, poetry, literature by women, literature on sports, literature for kids, etc.



If you go to Mahabaleshwar, make it a point to visit Bhilar as well.



Can you tell?

- What kind of new occupations were introduced in the surroundings of your village/town because of growing tourism?
- What difference could be observed in the lifestyle of people in the surroundings of your village-town because of growing tourism?

You would like to know this :

Cultural tourism includes activities like visiting educational institutes of repute; trying to get a glimpse of local culture, history and traditions; visiting historical monuments at a place; trying to appreciate the achievements of local people and also participating in the local festivals of dance, music, etc.

Do you know?

Mahabaleshwar and Panchagani are hill stations. Thousands of tourists arrive here. These tourists are accompanied by guides who provide relevant information on the sightseeing tour. At some places photographers are present to click nice snaps for the tourists. Horsekeepers provide horses for horse rides and horse cart rides. It is the local people who are engaged in these activities and they can earn good money for their services. In short tourism becomes a major source of their livelihood.

Exercise

1. (A) Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the statement.

(1) Thomas Cook established a travel agency selling …… .
(a) handicrafts (b) toys
(c) food items (d) tourist tickets

(2) Bhilar is known as the 'Village of …….' .
(a) books (b) plants
(c) mangoes (d) forts

(B) Identify and write the wrong pair in the following set.

(1) Matheran – Hill Station
(2) Tadoba – Rock-cut Caves
(3) Kolhapur – Pilgrim Centre
(4) Ajanta – World Heritage

2. Explain the following statements with reasons.

(1) The number of people travelling back and forth from India has increased considerably.
(2) It is important to take a few primary precautions in order to preserve the historical heritage sites.

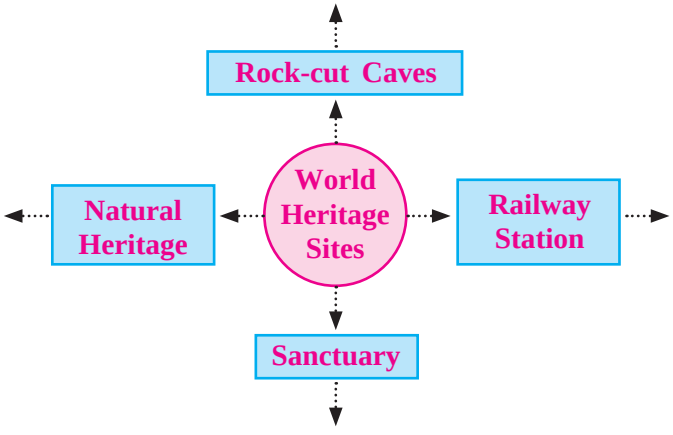
3. Write short notes :

(1) Tradition of Travelling
(2) Marco Polo
(3) Agro-tourism

4. Answer the following questions in detail.

(1) What are the crucial issues in the development of tourism?
(2) In what way tourism becomes a major source of their livelihood?
(3) What would you do to develop the surroundings of your village/town to help the growth of tourism?

5. Complete the following Concept map :



6. Give elaborate answers to the following.

(1) What are the professional fields associated with tourism?
(2) Describe any three types of tourism.

Project

Explain the need to preserve the heritage sites. What measures are required to achieve it? Discuss.

2RIWCQ

9. Heritage Management

9.1 Sources of History, their Conservation and Preservation

9.2 Some Famous Museums

9.3 Libraries and Archives

9.4 Encyclopaedias

The sources of history and all the history books that are available today are the results of the diligent work of several historians. Institutes like libraries, museums and archives conserve and preserve this precious historical heritage. They choose important specimens from the heritage collection and exhibit them. They also publish research journals, informative pamphlets, leaflets, posters, etc.

The documents and artefacts which are not exhibited but historically very important, are stored in the museums and archives after completing necessary treatments for their conservation and preservation. Those documents and artefacts are made available to researchers, as and whenever necessary. Libraries conserve, preserve and manage the books.

9.1 Sources of History, their Conservation and Preservation

Each step like collecting the sources of history, creating their records and indexes, exhibiting manuscripts, old books and artefacts after completing necessary treatments requires very careful handling and management. It needs people with specific skills. Only trained persons, who are duly qualified can take up these tasks.

1. Oral sources of history

- Collecting and compiling of folk songs and folk tales, etc.
- Classifying, analysing and interpreting the compiled material.
- Publishing the results of respective research.

Necessary Training : (1) Sociology and Anthropology (2) Social Psychology (3) Mythology and Linguistics (4) Library Science and Information Technology (5) History and Historical Research Method (6) Writing of Research Reports and Articles.

2. Written Sources of History

- Collecting coins and copper plates with inscription on them, documents like official records, personal correspondence and diaries, historical books, old books, manuscripts, pictures, photographs, etc.
- Completing necessary mechanical and chemical processes of cleaning for the conservation and preservation of collected documents.
- Ascertaining the historical value of collected documents.
- Exhibiting selected documents.
- Publishing edited documents and research reports.

Necessary Training :

(1) Knowledge of scripts like Brahmi, Modi, Persian and their development.

(2) Basic knowledge of social organisation and traditions, literature and culture, dynasties, administrative systems, etc. of past societies.

(3) Knowledge of various schools and styles of painting and sculptural art and history of their development.

(4) Knowledge of types of paper, ink and colours.

(5) Knowledge of properties of various stones and metals used for inscriptions

(6) Knowledge of the equipment and chemicals used in various processes of cleaning, conservation and preservation.

(7) Knowledge of various approaches of managing exhibitions in museums galleries and information technology.

(8) Writing research reports and articles.

3. Material Sources of History

- Collecting artefacts, classifying them according to their historical date and type and preparing indexes.
- Completing necessary mechanical and chemical processes of cleaning for the conservation and preservation of collected documents.
- Arranging exhibitions of selected artefacts or their replicas.
- Writing and publishing research articles about collected artefacts.
- Classifying fossils of plants and animals and preparing indexes.
- Exhibiting selected fossils or their replicas.

Necessary Training :

(1) Basic knowledge of archaeological method and theory, history of ancient civilisations.

(2) Knowledge of the regional sources of materials like stones, minerals, metals and clay used in the production of artefacts and their chemical properties.

(3) Knowledge of equipment and chemicals necessary for the cleaning of artefacts and other chemical processes.

(4) Knowledge of various schools and styles of arts and their development.

(5) Knowledge and skills of making replicas (models) of artefacts and fossils.

(6) Knowledge of various approaches of managing exhibitions in museums galleries and information technology.

(7) Writing research reports and articles.

9.2 Some Famous Museums

Museums were created to organise and manage the antiquities collected by members of royal and elite families of medieval Europe.

Louvre Museum, France : The Louvre Museum in Paris was established in the 18th century C.E. Antiquities collected by members of the royal family were exhibited in the Louvre museum. It included the much acclaimed painting of 'Monalisa' by Leonardo da Vinci, the world renowned artist. He worked under the patronage of Francis I, the king of France in the 16th century. The collection in the Louvre museum increased to a great extent because of the antiquities brought back by Napoleon Bonaparte from his conquests. Presently, the museum contains more than 3 lakhs and 80 thousand artefacts.



Monalisa

British Museum, England : The British Museum in London was established in the 18th century C.E. Sir Hans Sloan a natural scientist handed over about 71 thousand objects in his collection to the king of England, George II. It included several books, pictures, specimens of preserved plants (herbarium), etc. Later the collection was expanded by addition of various art objects and ancient artefacts collected by the British people from

British colonies. Presently the museum collection comprises about 80 lakh objects.



British Museum, England

National Museum of natural History, United States of America : This museum of natural history managed by the Smithsonian Institution was established in 1846 C.E. It houses more than 12 crore (120 millions) specimens of fossils and remains of plants and animals, minerals, rocks, human fossils and artefacts.



National Museum of Natural History

Museums in India : The first museum in India, 'Indian Museum', was established by 'Asiatic Society of Bengal' in Kolkata, in 1814 C.E. The second museum in India, 'Government Museum' was established in Chennai, in 1851 C.E. The 'National Museum' was established in Delhi, in 1949. Presently, there are several museums in various states of India. Usually the big museums have their own archives and libraries. Some museums are affiliated to universities. Such museums also offer courses in Museology.

You would like to know this :
Famous Museums in India

The following are some of the famous museums in India : Indian Museum, Kolkata; National Museum, Delhi; Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastusangrahalay, Mumbai; Salarjang Museum, Hyderabad; The Calico Museum of Textiles, Ahmedabad.

Following are some of the well-known institutes and universities, which offer degree and diploma courses in museology :

1. National Museum, Delhi
2. Maharaj Sayajirao University, Vadodara
3. Kolkata University, Kolkata
4. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
5. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh
6. Jivaji University, Gwalior

Chhatrapti Shivaji Maharaj Vastusangrahalay : In 1904 C.E. some influential residents of Mumbai decided to establish a museum to commemorate the visit of Prince of Wales to India. In the month of November of 1905 C.E. the foundation was laid of the museum building. It was decided that the name of the museum would be 'Prince of Wales Museum of Western India'. It was renamed as 'Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastusangrahalay', in 1998 C.E.



Chhatrapti Shivaji Maharaj Vastusangrahalay

The building of the museum is built in Indo-Gothic style. It has been given the status of Grade I Heritage Building in Mumbai. The museum houses about 50 thousand antiquities divided into three categories, Arts, Archaeology and Natural History.

9.3 Libraries and Archives

Libraries are the storehouses of knowledge and information. Library Science is very closely related to Management Science, Information Technology and the field of Education. Libraries perform various tasks like collecting books, arranging them systematically, conservation and preservation of those books, dissemination of information sources, etc. Many of these tasks are completed with the help of computerised systems. To make a book available to a reader as per his requirement is the most important aspect of library management.

The Royal Library of Ashurbanipal (7th century B.C.E.), the Assyrian Emperor in Mesopotamia; the library at Takshashila University (5th century B.C.E.- 5th century C.E.) and the library in Alexandria, Egypt (4th century B.C.E.) are supposed to be the earliest libraries in the world.

The 'Saraswati Mahal Granthalay' in Thanjavur, Tamilnadu was built in 16th-17th century, during the times of Nayak dynasty. In 1675 C.E. Vyankojiraje Bhosale conquered Thanjavur and established his independent rule. Vyankojiraje Bhosale and his successors kept expanding 'Saraswati Mahal Granthalay'. Sarfojiraje Bhosale contributed the most in this expansion. In 1918 the library was renamed as 'The Thanjavur Maharaja Sarfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library' in his honour.

There are several noteworthy libraries in India, for instance, National Library, Kolkata; Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, Delhi; State Central Library, Hyderabad; Library of Asiatic Society and David Sassoon Library, Mumbai, etc.

From the technical point of view the management of archives is akin to library management. Preserving documents with important content in their original condition, preparing indexes and creating accurate systems of retrieval of documents are the important tasks in the management of archives. Documents from the archives are supposed to be very reliable. Because of the heavy dependency on computerised systems information technology has become an inevitable part of the management of libraries and archives.

The first official archives of India, the 'Imperial Record Department', was established in 1891 C.E. in Kolkata. It was shifted to Delhi in 1911 C.E.

In 1998 C.E. the then President of India, Honourable K.R. Narayanan opened the archives for public. It is a department under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Culture of the Indian Government. The documents have been preserved here in a chronological order from 1748. It includes

records in English, Arabic, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit and Urdu languages. It also includes records in *Modi* script. These records are classified in four categories : Public records, Oriental Studies, Manuscripts and Private Records.

Governments of every State in India maintain independent archives. The Archives of Maharashtra State Government has branches in Mumbai, Pune, Kolhapur, Aurangabad and Nagpur. There are about 5 crore modi documents related to Maratha history in the Pune branch. These documents are referred to as 'Peshwa Daftar'.

9.4 Encyclopaedias

Encyclopaedia is a systematic compilation of information or knowledge of various topics. The information or knowledge in encyclopaedia is arranged with a specified method. Organising available knowledge and making it accessible is the main objective of encyclopaedias.

Benefits of Encyclopaedia : Encyclopaedias make vast volume of knowledge accessible to readers. It can help in satisfying their curiosity. Encyclopaedias provide fundamental information on any topic, in order to understand it properly. Thus, the reader gets motivated to read extensively. Encyclopaedias make the existing knowledge easily accessible to scholars and researchers and also highlight the research areas, which have not yet received enough attention. Encyclopaedias are indicators of the state of cultural ripeness of a society. The intellectual and cultural needs of a society determine what kind of encyclopaedic literature would be created.

Accuracy, meticulousness, objectivity, standardised format of presentation and updated information are the criteria for designing a structure of an encyclopaedia. In order to incorporate the latest available information revised editions of encyclopaedias or supplements to original editions need to be published.

Encyclopaedias are arranged either in alphabetical order or according to the order of topics. The type of order is decided by keeping the convenience of readers in mind and the ease of accessibility to the information. An index at the end of the encyclopaedia is very convenient in this regard.

The encyclopaedia can be created either by a single editor or an editorial committee. The articles in the encyclopaedia are written by subject experts.

Types of Encyclopaedia : Encyclopaedias can be approximately divided into four types. (1) Dictionaries (2) Comprehensive Encyclopaedia (*Vishwakosh*) (3) Encyclopaedic (*Koshsadrush)* literature (4) Indexes

(1) Dictionaries : Dictionaries arrange the words in a language in certain order (alphabetical order is more common). It gives meanings of words, synonyms and etymology. There are various types of dictionaries : comprehensive dictionaries, dictionaries which include only certain type of words, dictionaries of terminology (deals with terms peculiar to a branch of knowledge), etymological dictionaries, thesaurus, dictionaries of idioms and proverbs, etc.

(2) Comprehensive Encyclopaedia (*Vishwakosh*) : There are two types of Vishwakosh. (a) It includes all subjects under the sun (for example, 'Encyclopaedia Britannica', 'Maharashtriya Dnyankosh', 'Marathi Vishvakosh', etc.) (b) It includes comprehensive information on one chosen

subject. For example, 'Bharatiya Samskruti Kosh', 'Vyayam Dnyankosh', etc.

(3) Encyclopaedic (*Koshsadrush*) Literature : It is similar to an encyclopaedia which comprises scholarly articles providing information on all possible aspects of one or more predetermined subjects. For example, 'Maharashtra Jeevan', Vol. I and II; 'Shahar Pune', Vol. I and II; 'Yearbook' (Manorama, Times of India), etc.

(4) Indexes : An Index usually occurs at the end of a book. Indexes are the alphabetical lists of individuals, subjects, places, key words, reference books, etc. For example, the index of Marathi periodicals prepared by S.G.Date. Indexes are helpful in finding required information and it makes the information in a book easily accessible.

Encyclopaedia and History : Encyclopaedia and history as academic exercises, put stress on objectivity. Encyclopaedias published in various countries and in various languages may differ in their approach because of different priorities. Their structure is influenced by national policies, ethical values and ideals. Encyclopaedias can be a medium of strengthening national identity. For example 'Bharatiya Samskruti Kosh' edited by Mahadevshastri Joshi. Making knowledge in all spheres of life accessible to everybody, can be one of the major drives behind the creation of encyclopaedias. An inspiration to gain and spread knowledge motivates either individuals or a group of people to create encyclopaedias. Hence encyclopaedias are looked upon as outstanding achievements of a society. It is the manifestation of the collective intellect and creativity of a society.



Do you know ?

The following are the early encyclopaedias :

(1) 'Natural History' was the first encyclopaedia by Pliny the elder. (1st century A.D.)

(2) 'Encyclopaedia', the encyclopaedia by Diderot, the French Philosopher of the 18th century C.E.

(3) 'Encyclopaedia Britannica' : This encyclopaedia was first published in 1767 C.E. This is supposed to be an important milestone in the making of encyclopaedia.

There is an ancient tradition of dictionaries like 'Nighantu', 'Shabdakosh', etc. The encyclopaedic works of Mahanubhav sect, 'Rajavyavaharkosh' prepared during the reign of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj are important in the books of medieval period.

Encyclopaedias on History-related Subjects : There is a rich tradition of creating encyclopaedias on history-related subjects. 'Bharatvarshiya Prachin Aitihasik Kosh' by Raghunath Bhaskar Godbole (1876) is the earliest encyclopaedia of this kind. It includes information about various individuals and places in Ancient India. According to the editor, 'Those individuals who lived in Bharatvarsha, earned a name for themselves and were part of us along with their women, their sons, their religions, their lands and capitals, also the rivers and mountains in their lands….whatever their history' is given in this encyclopaedia.

Twenty three volumes of 'Maharashtriya Dnyankosh', edited by Shridhar Vyankatesh Ketkar are available. The major drive for Ketkar in creating it, was to facilitate wider access to knowledge, and to expand the intellectual sphere of Marathi speaking people. His was far-reaching view of history, which is reflected in these volumes.

'Bharatvarshiya Charitrakosh' is another important encyclopaedia. Siddheshwarshastri Chitrav established a committee, known as 'Bharatiya Charitrakosh Mandal' for publishing this encyclopaedia. Three volumes were published, namely, 'Bharatvarshiya Prachin Charitrakosh' (1932), 'Bharatvarshiya Madhyayugin Charitrakosh' (1937) and 'Bharatvarshiya Arvachin Charitrakosh' (1946). The first volume includes information on the lives of individuals mentioned in the Vedic literature including *Shruti*, *Smruti*, *Sutras*, *Vedangas*, *Upanishads* also *Puranas*, Jain and Buddhist literature. Similarly other two volumes contain biographies of individuals in the respective periods.



Do you know?

Some special encyclopaedias :

(1) 'Sangeetshastrakar va Kalavant Yancha Itihas' (Lakshman Dattatray Joshi)

(2) 'Krantikarakancha Charitrakosh' (S. R. Date). It contains biographies and illustrations of about 250 Indian revolutionaries.

(3) 'Svatantryasainik Charitrakosh' (N. R. Phatak). It contains the biographies of those who suffered corporal punishment, imprisonment and those who devoted their life for independence movement.

Sthalakosh : Geographic information is essential for historical studies. Encyclopaedias giving information about Historical places are available.

(1) 'Sthanapothi' (14th century C.E.) is an encyclopaedic text, which is composed by Muni Vyas of Mahanubhav sect. It describes all those places visited by Chakradhar Swami, the founder of Mahanubhav sect. It gives us an inkling about Maharashtra in those days. It also gives details about the time, place and background of the events described in 'Leelacharitra'. Hence, it is a very good source for writing about the life of Chakradhar Swami.

(2) 'Prachin Bharatiya Sthalakosh' (1969) : Siddheshwarshstri Chitrav compiled this encyclopaedic book. It provides information about various places mentioned in Vedic literature, Kautiliya Arthashastra, Panini's Grammar, Valmiki Ramayana, Mahabharata, Puranas, mediaeval Sanskrit literature and Shabdkosh, also, in Jain and Buddhist literature, in Greek, Chinese, Persian literature.

Vishwakosh : The first Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Honourable Shri. Yahswantrao Chavhan initiated the compilation of Marathi 'Vishwakosh' through Maharashtra Rajya Sahitya Samskruti Mandal, with a view to enhance the sphere of Marathi language and literature. The work was started under the guidance of Tarkteerth Lakshmanshastri Joshi. It contains knowledge about all possible subjects in the world. It also contains very important entries about history.

Bharatiya Samskruti Kosh : Ten volumes of 'Bharatiya Samsksruti Kosh' were edited and published by Mahadevshastri Joshi. These volumes contain information about Indian history, geography, various ethnic and lingual groups, local history of those groups, their festivals and other cultural aspects.

Samdnya Kosh : There are encyclopaedic texts explaining the terminology (for instance, colonialism, globalisation, etc.) of history. Such texts are very useful for the teachers of history.

School, college and university teachers of history can find ample opportunities in the field of publication of encyclopaedias. Encyclopaedias of all types require experts in history. Every subject has a developmental history. Scholars of history can contribute significantly to encyclopaedias of various types.

After studying this text book, you must have noted that with specialisation in history one can get access to several career opportunities in various fields. You can choose your future career with the help of the information in this text-book.



Exercise

1. (A) Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the statement.

(1) Lovre Museum has in its collection the much acclaimed painting of …….. by Leonardo da Vinci.
(a) Napoleon (b) Mona Lisa
(c) Hans sloan (d) George II

(2) …… at Kolkata is the first museum in India.
(a) Government Museum
(b) National Museum
(c) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastusangrahalay
(d) Indian Museum

(B) Identify and write the wrong pair in the following set.

(1) Maharaja Sayajirao University – Delhi
(2) Banaras Hindu University – Varanasi
(3) Aligarh Muslim University – Aligarh
(4) Jivaji University – Gwalior

2. Explain the following statements with reasons.

(1) Archives and libraries publish research journals, informative pamphlets, leaflets, posters, etc.

(2) Only trained persons, who are duly qualified can take up the tasks involved in the work of conservation and preservation.

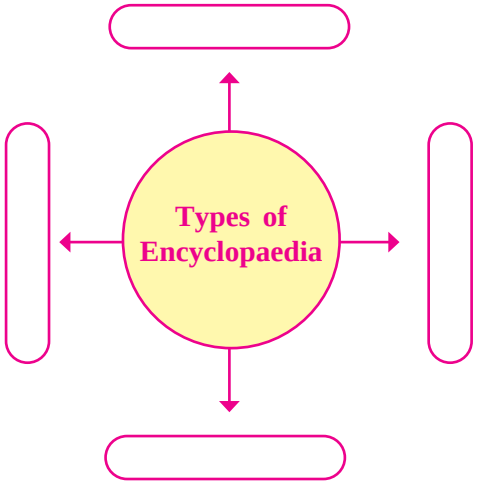
3. Write notes :

(1) Sthalakosh (2) Vishwakosh
(3) Samdnya Kosh (4) Saraswati Mahal Granthalay

4. Give elaborate answers to the following.

(1) Why is library management important?
(2) Which tasks are important in archives management?

5. Complete the following Concept map.



Project

Obtain information about the important libraries in Maharashtra. Visit the library in your vicinity and learn about its functioning.

2RSSED

Political Science

CONTENTS

Working of the Indian Constitution

No.	Chapter	Page No.
1.	Working of the Constitution	69
2.	The Electoral Process	75
3.	Political Parties.....	82
4.	Social and Political Movements..	91
5.	Challenges faced by Indian Democracy	97

Competency Statements

S.No.	Unit	Competencies
1.	Working of the Constitution	■ Understands that the Constitution has strenghtened Democracy in India. ■ Has the ability to tell the contibution of the Indian Constitution towards social change.
2.	The Electoral Process	■ Understands the importance of the Election Commission. ■ Realises that voting is a constitutional responsibility of the voter. ■ Realises the importance of citizens/people in the electoral process. ■ Understands electoral process with the help of video clips. ■ Has the ability to locate or identify one's own Lok Sabha constituency on the electoral map of India.
3.	Political Parties (National)	■ Knows the responsibilities and functions of political parties. ■ Has the ability to analyse the emergence of new political parties. ■ Has the ability to do a comparative analysis of ideological positions of national political parties in India. ■ Creates a chart of election symbols of political parties.
4.	Political Parties (Regional)	■ Has the ability to tell the principles and role of regional political parties in Maharashtra. ■ Has the ability to compile news clippings of political leaders and their public meetings or rallies. ■ Has the ability to discuss the reasons for the strengthening of regional poticial parties.
5.	Social and Political Movements	■ Understands the rationale of social and political movements. ■ Has the ability to identify differents means and methods used by social movements for creating awareness and mass-mobilisation. ■ Has the ability to understand empowerment of women and other marginalised groups. ■ Gets acquainted to the demands of farmers and workers. ■ Collects and compiles newspaper articles related to students' movements.
6.	Challenges faced by Indian Democracy	■ Has the ability to tell the meaning of Unity in Diversity. ■ Develops the attitude of respect towards diversity in India. ■ Has the ability to put forth an objective and fact-based analysis of various challenges. ■ Has the ability to explain strategies to tackle internal challenges.

1. Working of the Constitution

The textbooks of Political Science till now have helped us to take an overview of local government, the values and the philosophy of the Indian Constitution as also the governing structures created by the Constitution and India's place in international relations. The Indian Constitution has declared its objective to establish a secular, democratic Republic. Also, it has made extremely important provisions to ensure that the citizens get justice and their freedom is protected. The Indian Constitution is seen as the means through which a progressive developed society based on social justice and equality will be established.

The Constitution came into force on 26th January 1950 and since then the Government has been working in accordance with the principles of the constitution. In this chapter, we will take a brief overview of the wide-ranging nature of Indian democracy, important changes that have taken place in its political process and steps that have been taken to establish social justice and equality. This review will primarily focus on three areas (1) Democracy (2) Social Justice (3) Judicial System.

Democracy

Political Maturity : Democracy does not merely imply a representative structure. The essence of representative system is to integrate the principles of democracy in actual practice. Once this is done, democracy becomes an integral part of the political life of the society.

Accordingly, the Indian people have direct representation in the Parliament, State legislature and local government. Holding free and fair elections at regular intervals is an important indicator of India's successful democracy. The increasing participation of the people in the political process and political competition shows that Indian democracy has become successful to a great extent.

Right to Vote : The Indian Constitution had made the provision of right to vote for adults. In the pre-independence period several provisions existed which restricted the Right to Vote. All such provisions were cancelled after independence and the Indian constitution guaranteed adult suffrage by giving the right to vote equally, to both men and women above the age of 21 years. The voting age was later reduced from 21 to 18 which gave opportunity of political participation to the young generation in India. Such provisions have made India the largest democracy in the world. India has the largest number of voters compared to any other democratic nation. This change is not only quantitative but also qualitative as new political parties are emerging with the active support of young voters. These parties represent various expectations of people and compete in the political sphere.

Decentralisation of Democracy : Decentralisation of power is central to democratic government. Decentralisation controls the misuse of power and also creates opportunities for political

participation for the common people. The Directive Principles of State Policy include the provisions for democratic decentralisation. One such important provision is regarding empowering the local self-government make genuine democratic governance a reality. After independence, several attempts were made towards democratic decentralisation. One such important attempt is the 73rd and 74th amendment to Indian Constitution; which gave a constitutional status to local self-governing institutions and also increased their powers.

Can you tell the reasons for the following changes?

- Some seats are kept reserved for women to increase their participation in political process.
- Some seats are kept reserved for weaker sections of the society so that they can get a share in political power.
- The State Election Commission has been established.
- The 11th and 12th schedule was added to the constitution.

Right to Information (RTI 2005) : Citizen empowerment is the essential condition of democracy. It is necessary to create opportunities for citizen's participation and interaction with the government. Increased communication between citizens and government helps in strengthening democracy and in building a relationship of trust between them. Citizens have a right to know about the functioning of the government. The Government of India gave the Right to Information to the citizens of India to ensure transparency and accountability which are the hallmarks of good governance. Right to Information has made the government more transparent and has reduced the element of secrecy in the working of government.

After the year 2000, the whole approach towards democratic reforms has changed. Democratic reforms are considered as 'rights' of citizens. Accordingly, citizens in India have got Right to Information, education and food security. These rights have strengthened democracy in India.



Do you know?

Rights based approach : In the decades after independence, progress was made towards more and more democratisation of India. However, in this process citizens were considered as beneficiaries. In the last few decades development is considered as the right of the citizens.

In your opinion, how will this approach change the relations between the government and citizens?

Discuss

Do you think that citizens in India should have the right to employment?

According to you, if everyone gets the right to shelter, how will it affect democracy in India?

Social Justice and Equality

Social justice and equality are the important objectives of our constitution. The Constitution has given the guidelines

to establish a new society based on these two values. We are following the path laid down by our Constitution to achieve this goal.

To establish social justice is to remove those social conditions which are responsible for injustice and insist on the equality of dignity for all individuals. The principles of justice and equality aim at ending discrimination in social status such as superior or inferior on the basis of caste, religion, language and gender, place of birth, race, property and giving equality of opportunity for development to every individual.

To establish justice and equality, efforts are to be made at all levels of society. But the government's efforts and policies on this front are more important. For Democracy to be inclusive, one must try to bring all sections of the society into the mainstream. Democracy is in fact, a process of accommodating different sections in society. Democracy helps in reducing social conflicts. Let us take review of the efforts made in India in this direction.

Policy of Reservation of seats : Policy of Reservation of seats is meant for those sections of society who have been deprived of the opportunities for education and employment for a long period of time. Accordingly, in educational institutions and in government services some seats are kept reserved for scheduled caste and scheduled tribes. There is also a provision of reservation of seats for other backward classes.

The Scheduled Castes and Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act : This is an important Act for establishing social justice and equality. This act prevents any injustice against the people belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe and any act of atrocity committed against them is liable for punishment.



Do this.

Read the provisions of the above law. Try to understand them with the help of your teachers. What efforts should be made to prevent atrocities?

Provisions for minorities : The Indian constitution has made several provisions for the protection of minorities. The government has adopted several policies for minorities to provide them the opportunities for education and employment. The Indian constitution prohibits discrimination on the basis of caste, religion, race, language and region. This is a comprehensive provision for minorities which fundamentally protects their right to equality, freedom, right against exploitation and cultural and educational rights.

Laws relating to women and provisions for representation : In the post-independence period, efforts were made for empowering women. Taking into consideration the problems of women, several policies have been adopted at national and international level to remove illiteracy among women and to make available opportunities for their development.

The right to have an equal share in the property of the father and husband, Dowry Prohibition Act, act against sexual harassment, Domestic Violence Prohibition Act are some important provisions which create a favourable environment for protection of freedom of women and securing their development.

In our country, from the very beginning, women have inadequate representation in politics and political institutions. Many countries in the world have made efforts to increase representation of women. From this perspective, changes are taking place in India as well. The 73rd and 74th amendment reserved 33% of seats for women in local self-governing institutions. This percentage has been raised to 50%in several states including Maharashtra. A National Commission for women has been established. Similar commissions also exist at the State level.

The Act for the protection of women against domestic violence is an important step in the direction of democracy. This act underlined the need to protect the dignity and self-esteem of women. This act rejected traditional forms of domination and authoritarianism and expanded the scope of Indian democracy to make it inclusive in true sense.



Do this.

The Representation of Women in Lok Sabha

No.	Year	No. of Women MPs	Percentage
1.	1951-52	22	4.50%
2.	1957	22	4.45%
3.	1962	31	6.28%
4.	1967	29	5.58%
5.	1971	28	5.41%
6.	1977	19	3.51%
7.	1980	28	5.29%
8.	1984	43	7.95%
9.	1989	29	5.48%
10.	1991	39	7.30%
11.	1996	40	7.37%
12.	1998	43	7.92%
13.	1999	49	9.02%
14.	2004	45	8.29%
15.	2009	59	10.87%
16.	2014	66	12.15%

Read the chart and answer the following questions.

- In which election year the number of women MPs is minimum?
- In which election year the number of women MPs is maximum.
- Prepare a Pie Chart/Bar Chart with the help of the information given in the chart of the Women MPs in the Loksabha Elections (1951-2014).

What do you think?

The visibility to women is very low in public life. If Family structure, social surrounding, economic sector, political sphere become more open, women will get a chance to participate in the decision making process that can provide a different direction to politics. For this purpose, women's participation should be increased in the representative institutions.

Role of Judiciary

The Judiciary in India has played an important role in strengthening democracy and helping to make towards achieving the objectives of social justice and equality. While interpreting the provisions of the constitution, the judiciary has always taken into consideration the fundamental objectives of the constitution and also the intentions of the constitution makers. We will try to understand the contribution of the judiciary in this regard with the help of following points.

(1) The basic framework of the constitution : The Constitution is dynamic. It is a living document. The Constitution has to change according to changing conditions and the Parliament has a power to make those changes. The Judiciary has accepted this power of the Parliament to make changes in the Constitution but at same time specified the limitations on this power. The Judiciary has taken a stand that the Parliament while amending the constitution cannot alter the basic structure of the constitution.

Please understand.

The basic structure of the constitution generally includes following provisions.

- Republican and democratic form of government
- Federal structure of the Constitution.
- Promotion of unity and integrity of the nation
- Sovereignty of the nation
- Secularism and supremacy of the constitution

This is important to understand!

Democracy requires good governance or best governing practices. Following are the features of good governance. What should be done to bring good governance in democracy?

- Accountable/responsible government
- Effective and efficient government
- Responsive government
- Transparency in working of the government
- Just and all-inclusive development
- People's participation in the governing and decision-making process

Please understand.

Find out the judgements given by the Supreme Court on the above subjects in recent years and discuss them.

(2) Significant judicial decisions : The protection provided to the citizens by fundamental rights in the constitution has been made more meaningful through various decisions of judiciary. Some of the important subjects on which the Court has given judgements include rights of children; protection of human rights; protection of the honour and dignity of women; individual freedom; and tribal empowerment. These efforts have made the political process in India more mature.

In this chapter, we took a review of the constitution and the working of the government on the basis of the constitution in the context of Indian democracy. There are many challenges before India's democracy. Government's acts and policies have not put an end to all the problems. There are several new problems confronting us. However what is important is that the people in India have developed a democratic mind-set.

In the next chapter we will study the election process in India.



Exercise

1. Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the sentences.

(1) In Maharashtra seats are reserved for women in local self-governing institutions.

(a) 25% (b) 30%

(c) 40% (d) 50%

(2) Which of the following laws created a favourable environment for women to secure freedom and self-development ?

(a) Right to Information Act

(b) Dowry Prohibition Act

(c) Food Security Act

(d) None of the above

(3) The essence of democracy is

(a) universal adult franchise.

(b) decentralisation of power.

(c) policy of reservation of seats.

(d) judicial decisions.

2. State whether following statements are true or false. Give reasons for your answer.

(1) Indian democracy is considered the largest democracy in the world.

(2) Secrecy in the working of Government has increased due to the Right to Information.

(3) The nature of the Constitution is seen as a living document.

3. Explain the following concepts.

(1) Right based approach

(2) Right to information

(3) Women representation in the Loksabha.

4. Answer in brief.

(1) What are the effects of reducing the voting age from 21 years to 18 years?

(2) What is meant by establishment of social justice?

(3) Which decision of the Court has resulted in protection of honour and dignity of women?

Project

(1) Which information can be secured with the help of right to information? Find out with the help of your teachers.

(2) Make a list of concessions given by the Government for the students of minority community?

(3) Visit the official website of National Election Commission and collect more information about it.

(4) Take an interview of women representatives from local self-governing institutions from your area.

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2. The Electoral Process

Elections have played a major role in the working of India's democracy. Elections and representation are two very important processes in democracy. We know that people's representatives are selected through elections. Elections help to bring a change in power through peaceful means. Different political parties get an opportunity to rule. Policies of the government and life of society also changes. We expect that the representatives we elect should be efficient, honest, and trustworthy and that they should respect the opinion of people. The electoral process should also be free, fair and reliable. To ensure that, the Constitution of India has made provision for an independent Election Commission to administer the election process in India.

The Election Commission of India and the State level State Election Commissions conduct all important elections in our country. The entire process of elections from declaring the date of elections to the declaration of results is carried out under the direction and control of Election Commission. The election process is an inseparable component of a comprehensive democratic process.

In this chapter we will understand the structure, functions and role of the Election Commission. We will also discuss the reforms required to be made in the electoral process.

Do you know?

What is representation? Modern democracy is a representative democracy. In a democracy it is not possible to involve the entire population in the decision-making process. This resulted in the starting of the practice of electing some people on behalf of entire population as representatives who would run the government. The representatives who form the government are expected to be responsible to the people and give preference to the welfare of the people.

Election Commission

In India, the Election Commission is central to the process of elections. Art. 324 of the Indian Constitution has established this autonomous body which consists of one Chief Election Commissioner and two other commissioners.

Do you know?

Sukumar Sen was the first chief election commissioner after independence.



Sukumar Sen

In 1921, Sen was selected for Indian Civil Services under the British rule. He was given the charge of the Election Commissioner after the Election Commission was established in 1950. Mr. Sen efficiently handled the responsibility of the Election Commission in extremely adverse conditions.

The President appoints the election commissioners. The Chief Election Commissioner cannot be removed from his post easily or on account of any political reasons. This is necessary so as to preserve the independence of election commission. There is a separate provision made for the expenses of Election Commission.

The Election Commission does not have a separate staff. Government officers, teachers and other employees help the Election Commission to execute the process of elections.



Do you know?

Special campaign to create awareness among voters is run for voter's registration. The National Voter's Day is celebrated for the purpose.

Functions of Election Commission

(1) Preparing the voters list : Every Indian citizen who has completed 18 years of age has a right to vote. To exercise the right to vote, citizen's name must be in the voters list. It is the responsibility of the Election Commission to prepare the list of eligible voters, update the existing voter's list and include the names of new voters. The Election Commission has the authority to issue identity cards to the voters.



Why is it required?

- When candidates have only the condition of age as eligibility, why should they give other information to election commission?
- Why are the candidates required to give the information of their property to Election Commission?

(2) Decide the timetable and the programme of elections : The conduct of elections is entirely the responsibility of the Election Commission. The Election Commission decides when to conduct elections and in how many stages to hold elections in every state.

(3) Scrutiny of the applications of candidates : After the election dates are declared, every political party selects the candidates to contest elections. Some candidates contest the elections independently without the support of any political party. Candidates of political parties as well as independent candidates have to fill the applications which include the information about their own self. The Election Commission scrutinises all the applications and allows the eligible candidates to contest the elections.

(4) Give recognition to political parties : We have a multiparty system in our country. New parties continue to be

Can you tell?

What criteria are laid down by the Election Commission for giving recognition to political parties?



Why is it so?

- Some constituencies are kept reserved for Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribes.
- Every political party has an election symbol.
- At the time of voting and counting of votes, the official representatives of political parties remain present.
- Recognised parties have equal opportunity to present their side before media such as television and radio.

formed. Split in the parties results in the formation of new parties. All political parties are required to be recognised by the Election Commission. Election Commission also has a right to derecognise any political party. The Election Commission also allots election symbols to the political parties.

(5) To resolve any disputes relating to elections : The Election Commission has the responsibility of resolving any disputes that may arise regarding elections. Accordingly, to declare any candidate as disqualified or conduct re-election in a particular constituency is the responsibility of the Election Commission.

Please understand

Voting is our duty as well as a responsibility.



Which two conditions among following is the violation of code of conduct?

- The candidate distributes items of household use.
- Promise made to resolve the water problem if elected.
- To go from door to door to meet voters and request them to vote.
- To appeal on the basis of caste and religion to get support.

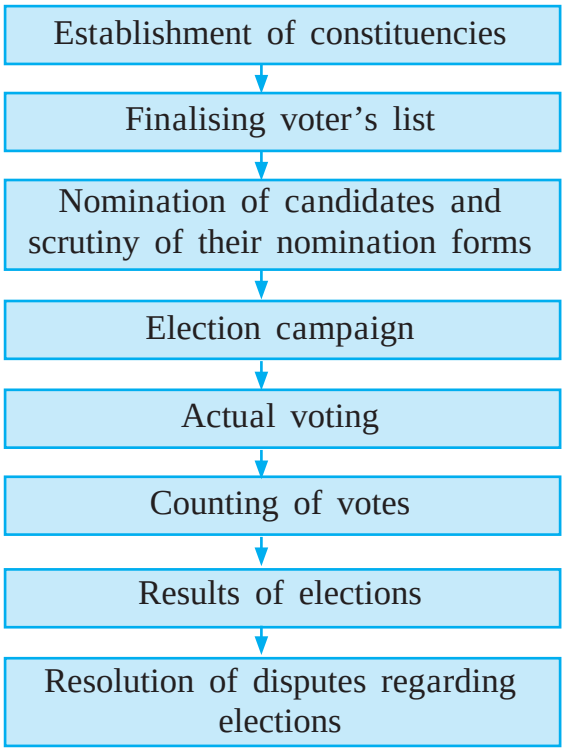
Which of these rules would you include in the code of conduct for voters?

Remember this.



Sham Sharan Negi from Himachal Pradesh was the first voter of India. He exercised his right to vote on 25th October 1951 in Loksabha Elections.

Process of elections



Restructuring of the Constituency : The total number of members in Loksabha is 543. How are these members elected? Every member represents one constituency. It means there are 543 constituencies of Loksabha. Creating constituencies is the responsibility of the Delimitation Commission of Election Commission. The Delimitation Commission does not succumb to any pressure while restructuring the constituencies.

What is a code of conduct?

To ensure free and fair elections in India, the Election Commission has adopted several measures. The Code of Conduct is one of the measures adopted by the Election Commission. In the last few decades, the Election Commission has used its powers to control malpractices during elections. The Code of Conduct explains the rules that are to be followed by the Government, political parties and voters before elections and during elections. Even the Government cannot violate these rules. Due to the strict observance of the code of conduct in the last few elections, the common voters have become confident.

Challenges in conducting free and fair elections : If we take into account the size of our country and the number of voters, conducting elections becomes a truly challenging task. The Election Commission has to work in accordance with the law while dealing with these challenges. Some of the challenges are mentioned below :

- Misuse of money takes place to a great extent during elections. The Election Commission has to take several measures to stop such a misuse of money.
- Many political parties give election tickets to the candidates with criminal background. This results not only in criminalisation of politics but the Election Commission also faces problems in ensuring that elections are conducted in free environment.
- Another major challenge is violence during elections. The extent of violence has increased significantly during



Do you know?

At the time of first elections, preparing the voter's list was a challenging task. As many people were illiterate, the special procedure of voting was used during elections. 20 lacs steel boxes were made for voting purpose. Election symbols were stuck on the boxes. The voters were given the blank ballot papers which they were supposed to drop in the box having the election symbol of the party they wanted to vote for. This system ensured that even the illiterate people could vote.

elections. All political parties should help The Election Commission to control this violence.

- To retain a continuing influence on politics, leaders give election tickets to their own relatives. This practice creates a family monopoly in politics.

Think.

- How political parties suffer due to family monopoly in the party?
- What do you understand by the system of 'one vote one value'?

Electoral reforms : Elections is a continuous process. The future of democracy depends on elections. Electoral process becomes reliable if election process gets improved. Some reforms are suggested below. What will be its effects according to you?

- To increase participation of women in politics, the political parties should give 50% candidature to women candidates and try to ensure that they get elected.
- Political parties should not give candidature to candidates having criminal background. They should strictly follow the decision given by courts in this respect.
- The Government should take care of election expenses. To ensure that parties will not make misuse of money and mismanagement of money during elections can be stopped.
- Representation of the Peoples Act should be amended so that candidates having criminal background would not be able to participate in elections.

Journey from ballot boxes to EVM machines



The first election in independent India was held in 1951-52. This was the beginning of shaping of democracy through electoral politics. In the initial elections ballot boxes were used for the purpose of voting. The use of EVM machines started from the decade of 1990s. Many things could be achieved because of voting machine. If the voters do not want to vote for any candidate, they could choose an option of 'None of the above' – (NOTA). It has become easy for disabled people (Divyanga) to vote. It reduced the cutting of trees for paper and thereby helped in the protection of environment. It has also been possible to have an early declaration of election results.

Please understand.

General elections : Loksabha elections held after every five years are called general elections.

Midterm elections : If the elected government loses its majority before completing its term in the Parliament or if the parties of the coalition government withdraw their support resulting in the loss of majority support for the government and if no alternative government is possible, then elections are held before the completion of the term. They are called midterm elections.

By-elections : If an elected representative in Loksabha, Vidhansabha or the local self-government resigns or due to his/her death his seat becomes vacant, the elections are held for that vacant seat. This is called a by-election.



Do you know ?

Election Commission established an expert committee on 8th October 2010. It was decided to add a new facility – Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail in EVM machines. All political parties supported this. Because of this facility the voters can verify whether the vote cast is registered properly. The purpose of this important step is to stop malpractices in elections.

In this chapter we studied the electoral process from various angles. In the next chapter we will study the political parties in India.



Exercise

1. Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the sentences.

(1) The Election Commissioner is appointed by the

(a) President (b) Prime Minister

(c) Speaker of Loksabha

(d) Vice President

(2) was appointed as the first Chief Election Commissioner of independent India.

(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

(b) T.N. Sheshan

(c) Sukumar Sen

(d) Neela Satyanarayan

(3) Constituencies are created by committee of the Election Commission.

(a) Selection (b) Delimitation

(c) Voting (d) Timetable

2. State whether the following statements are true or false. Give reasons for your answer.

(1) The Elections Commission lays down the code of conduct during elections.

(2) Under special circumstances the Election Commission holds re-elections in a particular constituency for a second time.

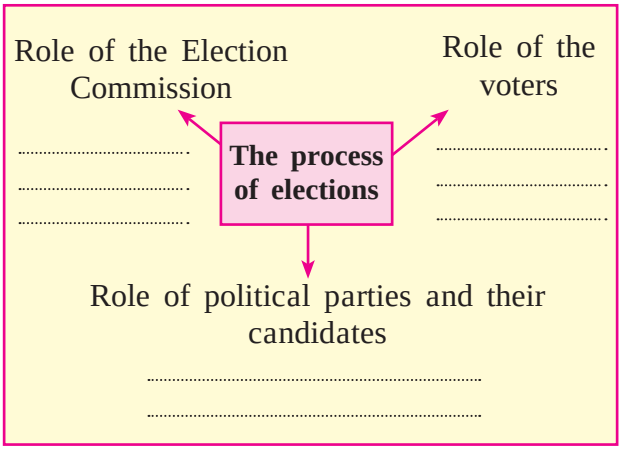
(3) The state government decides as to when and in how many stages the elections would be held in a particular State.

3. Explain the concept.

(1) Reorganising the constituencies

(2) Midterm Elections

4. Complete the following picture.



5. Answer in brief.

(1) Explain the functions of the Election Commission.

(2) Write some additional information about post of the Election Commissioner.

(3) Explain the meaning of Code of Conduct.

Project

Organise a mock poll in the school to understand the process of voting.

34FWHK

3. Political Parties

In the last chapter we studied the working of constitution and election procedure. Political parties are a link that connects common people, democracy, representation and elections. Whatever we read or hear about politics is related to political parties. Political parties exist in all democratic systems. In fact political parties compete with each other only in a democracy. In this chapter we will study the political party system in India.

In your school and the surroundings you must have seen some groups, institutions, organisations working to achieve some objective. Some organisations take initiative in resolving social problems. You may have read about the various movements and their work. Just as there are active groups, institutions and movements, similarly there are political parties who contest elections. Political parties are also a kind of social organisations, but there is a difference between political parties and other institutions and organisations in society. The difference is in the goals and style of working of political parties and other organisations. On this background, we can say that when people form organisations with the objective of achieving political power and participate in the electoral process, such organisations are called political parties. Political parties thus can be described as a group of people who aim to contest elections, win elections and get power and establish the government of their party.

Following are some important characteristics of political parties:

To be in power : Achieving power through elections is the main objective of political parties. Thus different political parties compete with each other to get power. There is nothing wrong in this competition, but the competition should be fair.

To pursue an ideology : Every political party has some policies and world views. Parties have a particular stand about social issues. These together make party ideology. The people who consider any specific party ideology as acceptable support that political party. Social support received by a political party is called the 'mass base' of political party. In modern days ideologies of all political parties appear to be similar hence it has become difficult to differentiate between the parties on the basis of ideologies.

To have a Party Agenda : Political parties prepare their party's agenda on the basis of party ideology. They implement the agenda after they get political power. Even if they do not get political power, political parties try to get support of people on the basis of this agenda.

To Establish a Government : Political parties establish the government and govern the nation. The political party which gets majority in elections forms the government. The parties which do not get majority act as opposition parties.

To act as a link between the Government and the people : Political parties work as a link between the

Government and the people. Political parties communicate the demands and complaints of the people to the government. The government tries to get support of the people for its policies and programmes through political parties.

What do you understand by the following news in newspapers? Explain in brief

- Opposition parties held a meeting in Mumbai to resist the Ruling party. Will take up the issue of farmers?
- Ruling party organised 'Samvad Yatra' in rural areas.

Imagine you are an opposition party leader and you have observed that the ruling party has not done good work in the field of health. What will you do as a leader of opposition?

Think and write.

Mahatma Gandhi, Vinoba Bhave and Jayprakash Narayan put forth the idea of partyless democracy.

What has to be done to bring such democracy in modern times?

Changing nature of political party system in India :

(1) The Congress was a strong political party in the post-independence period. Congress had a majority at Centre and in most of the States. Indian politics was controlled by the Congress Party. This era was described as Era of 'Single dominant party system'.

(2) The non-Congress parties came together and challenged 'Single dominant party system' in 1977.

(3) After the 1989 Loksabha Elections, the system of one party emerging as dominant party came to an end. Since then different parties began to come together to form coalition governments. Both the Bharatiya Janata Party and Congress Party made an experiment of establishing coalition governments. The belief that coalition government brings instability was proved wrong by the political party system in our country. In fact, the coalition government system as stabilised in India.



Do you know?

- If power remains with one political party for a long period and if no other political parties are influential – the party system is called as one party system
- In politics, when two political parties are influential and if political parties enjoy power alternatively, the party system is called two party system
- When many political parties compete for political power and more or less they are equally influential, the party system is called multi-party system.



Do this.

Find out the member parties of the following leading coalitions.

(1) National Democratic Alliance (NDA)

(2) United Progressive Alliance (UPA)

Also understand

The national parties and the regional parties.

To get recognition as a national party, the Election Commission has prescribed the following conditions:

(a) A political party should secure minimum 6% of the valid votes in four or more States in the earlier Loksabha or State Assembly elections and minimum 4 members should be elected in the Loksabha from any state or states in the earlier elections.

Or

(b) The candidates of a party should be elected from minimum 2% constituencies out of total Loksabha constituencies and from minimum 3 states.

To get recognition as a regional party, the Election Commission has prescribed the following conditions :

(a) A political party should secure minimum 6% of the valid votes in the earlier Loksabha or State Assembly elections and minimum 2 members should be elected in the Vidhan Sabha (State Assembly).

Or

(b) A political party should secure minimum 3% of seats out of total seats of Vidhansabha – (State Assembly) or minimum 3 seats.

Let us know about some important political parties in India.

National Parties

(Reference : Election Commission of India, Notification No.56/201/PPS-111, dated 13 December 2016)

(1) Indian National Congress : The Indian National Congress was established in 1885. At the time of its establishment, Congress was an all comprehensive movement working for national independence. Groups with different ideologies had come together in this nationalist movement. After independence the Congress emerged as the most dominant political party. The party, from the beginning, follows the policy of secularism, all round development, equal rights and welfare for minorities and disadvantageous sections of the society. Accordingly, Congress has organised various programmes to achieve those objectives. The party believes in democratic socialism, social equality and international peace.



(2) Communist Party of India : This party based on the communist ideology was established in 1925. It is an old party in India. This party works for the welfare of labourers and workers. The party opposes capitalism. The party leadership developed differences in the 1960s over the issue of whether Communist Party of India should accept the leadership of Communist China or the Soviet Union. This led to the split in Communist Party of India and a separate party – Communist Party of India (Marxist) was formed in 1964.



(3) Bharatiya Janata Party : Bharatiya Janata Party is an important party at the national level. Bharatiya Jan Sangh was established in 1951. This party was merged with Janata Party that was established in 1977. The Janata Party could not survive. There was a split in the party and Bharatiya Jan Sangh – the component party of Janata Party established a new party in 1980 – Bharatiya Janata Party. The party stands for the protection of Indian culture and traditions. The party gives importance to economic reforms.

(4) Communist Party of India (Marxist) : This party proclaims socialism, secularism and democracy. The party opposes imperialism. Party's policy is to protect the interests of workers, farmers and landless labourers.

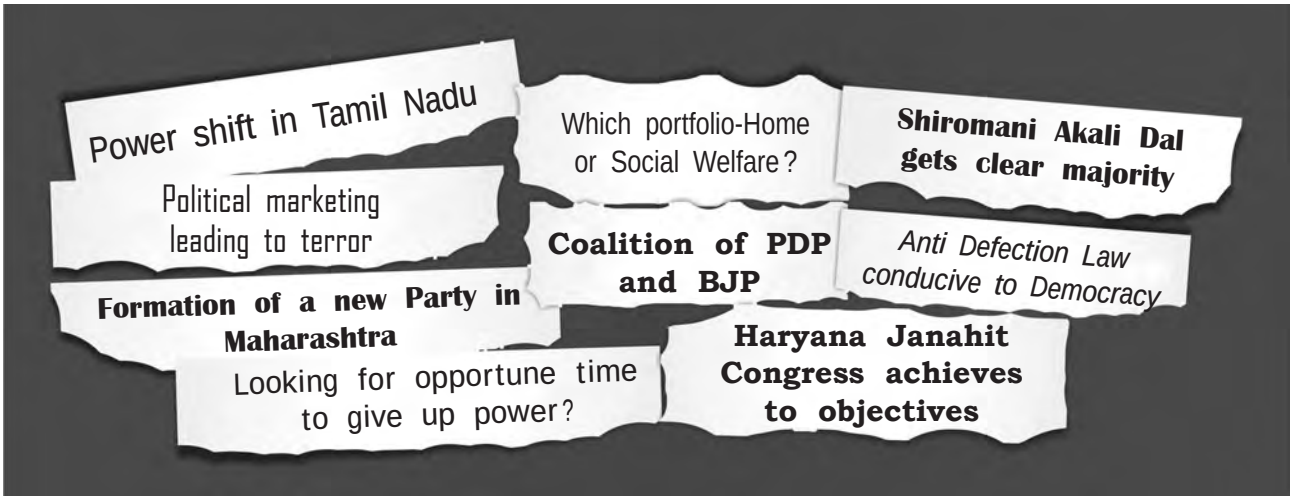
(5) Bahujan Samaj Party : Bahujan Samaj Party professes the Socialist ideology. In 1984 the party was established with the objective of protecting the interest of the 'majority'. Scheduled caste, scheduled tribes, religious minorities and other backward classes together constitute a majority. The party aims to give power in the hands of the 'majority'.

(6) Nationalist Congress Party : In 1999, there was a split in the Congress Party and Nationalist Congress Party was established. The party believes in the values of democracy, equality and secularism. The party was in power in Maharashtra from 1999 to 2014 in coalition with the Congress Party. Nationalist Congress Party for a long period was also a part of coalition government led by Congress at Centre from 2004 to 2014.

(7) Trinamool Congress : All India Trinamool Congress Party was established in 1998. Election Commission gave the party recognition as national party in 2016. The party supports democracy, secularism and protection of interests of weaker sections of the society.

Number of seats secured by National parties in Loksabha elections of 2009 and 2014.

National Parties	Number of Seats	
	2009	2014
Indian National Congress	206	44
Communist Party of India	04	01
Bharatiya Janata Party	116	282
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	16	09
Bahujan Samaj Party	21	–
Nationalist Congress Party	09	06



You must be reading different news in newspapers. Through these news items we get information about various parties existing in different states of India.

- Do these parties function only at State level?
- Some state leaders are influential at national level, while some have influence only at state level. Why is it so?

With the help of such questions we will try to get information about various regional parties in India. We will study some of the regional parties from different parts of India.

In India we find people speaking different languages and having different traditions and culture. They belong to different parts of India. We see different regions have their own language. You have already studied different geographical regions in Maharashtra. In Maharashtra there exists geographical and cultural diversity. Maharashtra is different from Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka.

The feeling of affinity developed about our language and region gradually turns into the identity consciousness and finally gives rise to regionalism. People start thinking primarily about the interest and development of their own region. They start feeling proud of their language, literature, traditions, history of social reforms, educational and cultural movements and this gives rise to the development of linguistic identity. Regional identity develops from the consciousness about the development of region and the feeling that people belonging to the region should have claim over resources and employment opportunities.

When linguistic, regional, cultural and other identities get connected, regional consciousness emerges as a stronger feeling. Sometimes it gives rise to independent political parties or pressure groups or movements. All such developments aim at the protection of the interests of region.

Regional Parties

Regional parties are those groups in the region who have a proud feeling about the different identity of their region and who compete to get political power with the objective of regional development. The influence of regional parties is limited to a particular region. Though they play a significant role at the regional level, they influence national politics as well. Regional parties give preference to the

resolution of regional problems. For the development of the region they demand more autonomy and authority. Though they cooperate with federal government, they try to protect their autonomy.

Regional parties make several demands such as regional problems should be resolved at regional level; political power should be in the hands of the people from region and residents of the region should get preference in administration and jobs.

Changing nature of regional parties in India : Regional parties came into existence in India in the post independent period. However, over the years their nature and role has changed significantly.

(1) Initially regional identities gave rise to the separatist movements. The demands for independent Khalistan, Dravidistan were made with the objective of parting from the Indian federation and exist as an independent State. Regional parties from Punjab, Tamil Nadu, and Jammu and Kashmir have made such demands.

(2) The demands of regional parties gradually changed. Instead of an independent state, they started demanding more autonomy. This was the second stage in the development of regional parties. This stage began after 1990.

(3) The regional parties demanded that for the development of the region, people from region should get power at State and national level. For example, Shiv Sena, Telugu Desam, etc.

(4) The development of regional parties in North East shows a different trend. They gave up their demand of separatism and have started demanding autonomy. The regional parties from North East are now entering in mainstream of national politics.

In short we can say that role of regional parties in India has passed through various phases - from separatism to autonomy and now towards entry into mainstream national politics. Coalition politics is one of the consequence of their increasing influence in national politics.

In India we have many regional parties. It is not possible to know about all such parties in this chapter. We will study some parties as representative of India's East, West, North and South regions.

Some Major Regional Parties as shown below

(1)



Shiv Sena

- Main political party in Maharashtra – established in 1966.
- Objective – protection of the rights of Marathi people, promotion of Marathi Language, resistance to people from other regions.
- In 1995 it entered into a coalition with BJP and came to power in Maharashtra. It shares power with the BJP in Maharashtra since 2014.
- After elections in 2019 formed Government in allaiance with Congress party and National Congress party.

(2)



Shiromani Akali Dal

- Established in 1920- a prominent regional party in Punjab
- Objective of cultivating religious and regional identity
- Assumes power in Punjab for many years.

(3)

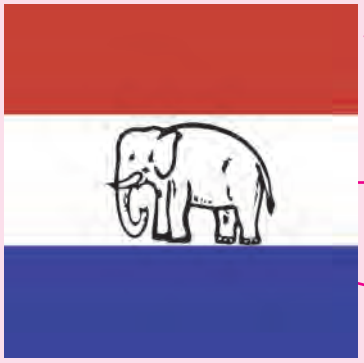
Jammu and Kashmir National Conference

- Main regional party in Kashmir - established in 1932.
- Protect the interests of Kashmiri people and protection of autonomous status.



(4)

Assam Gan Parishad



- Assam agreement was signed in 1985.
- Resolve the problems of displaced people. Protect the unique cultural, linguistic and social identity of Assam, economic development of Assam.
- Assumes power in Assam for many years.

(5)

Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam



Justice Party - a non Brahmin movement in 1920 was transformed into Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam – a political party. In 1944, Justice party came to be known as Dravida Kazhagam. In 1944, a group separated from this party and established another party-Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. Another group separated from this party in 1972 and established All India Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

Protection of Tamil Identity, member of Coalition Government at the Centre for some years.

The party has support of voters from all sections of society. It was in power for a long period and implemented many policies.

In India we have many regional parties in every state that have influenced the state politics. The following chart shows the performance of regional parties in Maharashtra in the elections of 2009 and 2014.

Regional Parties in Maharashtra (Representation in Vidhan Sabha)

Name of Party	Seats won	
	Election Year 2009	Election Year 2014
Shiv Sena	44	63
Maharashtra Navnirman Sena	13	01
Peasants and Workers Party	04	03
Republican Party of India-Bahujan Mahasangh	01	01
Republican Party of India	-	-
Samajwadi Party	04	01

Name of Party	Seats won	
	Election Year 2009	Election Year 2014
Bahujan Vikas Aghadi	02	03
Rashtriya Samaj Paksha	01	01
All India Majlis-E-Ittehadulla Musalmeen	*	02
Janasurajya Shakti	02	-
Loksangram	01	-
Swabhimani Party	01	-

(* This party did not exist in 2009.)



Can you tell?

Every State in India has regional parties. It is not possible to take review of all those parties. Find out information about other regional parties with the help of a map of India.

In this chapter we took a review of national and regional political parties in India. In the next chapter we will try to understand the importance of social movements in our life.



Exercise

1. Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the sentences.

(1) When people come together and participate in electoral process, to acquire political power, such organisations are called

(a) Government
(b) Society
(c) Political parties
(d) Social organisations

(2) National Conference is a party in this region.

(a) Odisha (b) Assam
(c) Bihar (d) Jammu and Kashmir

(3) Justice Party – a non-Brahmin movement was transformed into Political Party.

(a) Assam Gan Parishad
(b) Shivsena
(c) Dravid Munnetra Kazhagam
(d) Jammu and Kashmir National Conference

2. State whether following statements are true or false. Give reasons for your answer.

(1) Political parties act as a link between government and people.
(2) Political parties are social organisations.
(3) Coalition politics leads to instability.
(4) Shiromani Akali Dal is a national party.

3. Explain the following concepts.

(1) Regionalism
(2) National Parties

4. Answer the following questions in brief.

(1) What are the major characteristics of political parties?
(2) What changes have taken place in the nature of political parties in India?

Project

(1) In a map of Maharashtra, point out the Loksabha constituency that includes the names of your parents.

(2) In a map of India, point out the places where national political parties have their influence.

34PSY8

4. Social and Political Movements

Read out the news in a local newspaper.

> Movement against child marriage has been successful to a great extent and the extent of child marriages have reduced by 50%. The workers in this movement worked very consciously.
>
> Workers from the movement against dowry also helped them. Now there is a need to start a drive against malnutrition, because poverty and malnutrition are two important problems to be taken on priority basis.

- In the above newspaper item different movements are included. Can you explain their meaning ?
- This news deals with different subjects. Are movements related to only one issue ?
- If different movements cooperate with each other will they be more effective ?

In the last chapter we got information about the national and regional parties. Political parties compete for political power. They win elections and try to resolve the problems of the common men. Political parties generally adopt a comprehensive perspective. They cannot concentrate on just one particular issue. From public cleanliness to space research, they have to take into consideration all matters from national perspective and take decisions. Political parties are expected to have a programme for the problems of all sections of the society. Political parties adopt policies taking into consideration the interests of all – farmers, labourers, businessmen, women, youth, and senior citizens.

Why movements ?

All the people in the society cannot participate in political parties and contribute to social welfare. Some people focus on a particular issue and persue it. They organise people and try to pressurise the government to resolve that issue. They constantly follow up on the issue, build public opinion about it and thereby put a pressure on political parties and the government. This type of organised activity is called a movement. Organised activity is the essence of any movement.

Such movements are very important in a democracy. Different social problems come under discussion through these movements. The government then has to pay attention to such problems. Leaders and activists of the movement provide necessary information about those issues to the government. This information is very useful for the government while making policies.

Some movements aim at opposing a particular decision or policy of the government. The right to protest is considered an important right in democracy. However this right needs to be used patiently and responsibly.



Can you tell ?

Which movements in India are actively working for rehabilitation of the displaced and to secure their livelihood ?

What is a movement?

- A Movement is a collective action. People's active participation is expected in the movement.
- A Movement can be formed when people come together in the interest of a particular issue, for eg. Pollution can be a single issue for which a movement can be created.
- A movement has a particular social objective or a focussed problem. For eg. Movement against corruption aims at ending corruption.
- Movements have a leadership. Leadership keeps the movement active. Objectives of the movement, programme of action, strategy of agitation are decided by its leaders. A strong leadership makes movement effective.
- Movements have organisations. Without an organisation, it becomes difficult to follow up the issues. For eg. Farmer's organisation works for farmer's movement.
- Any movement requires public support. People should feel connected to the issue that is undertaken by the movement. Movements have a programme of action which help them to shape public opinion.

Discuss.

Generally the movements are devoted to one particular issue but have an ideology behind them. For example movements against child marriage, dowry believe in values of democracy, women empowerment and social equality. Sometimes some movements gradually get transformed into political parties.

Read the following dialogue and write a paragraph on it.





Can you find out?

- Which movement in India led to the filing of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) and the Judiciary had to give a decision regarding PIL?
- Name the movements started by Mahatma Gandhi, Mahatma Phule, Sant Gadge Maharaj, and Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar.

Discuss.

On which issues does the 'Son of the soil' movements in India insists?



Do this.

Collect the news in the newspapers about the movements such as Andhashraddha Nirmulan Movement, movement to stop the pollution of rivers, movement against female foeticide, Not in My Name, etc.



Do you know?

- Civic problems need not originate only in the social sphere. They can emerge from any section of the society. In India, especially in Maharashtra, many social reform movements were started and society started getting modernised.
- Our struggle for independence was also a social movement.
- The issues like protecting rights of the citizens, right to vote, minimum wages, and economic security are the focus of political and economic movements. Swadeshi movement is an important economic movement.

Important movements in India

Tribal movement : In the pre-independence period, the British government deprived tribal people of their right to livelihood on forest resources. There was a Tribal uprising in Kolam from Chota Nagpur, Gond from Orissa, Koli, Bhilla and Ramoshi from Maharashtra, Santhal and Munda from Bihar. The tribal struggle has continued since those years. Tribals in India face several problems. One major problem is that they are denied right over forests. The main demand of the tribal movement is to accept their right over forests. They should be allowed to collect products of forests and also should have a right to cultivate on forest land.



Birsa Munda

Farmers movement in India : Farmers movement in India is an important movement. During the British period, farmers started getting organised due to anti-agriculture policies of the British colonial government. You must be aware of farmers movements in Bardoli, Champaranya and movements against revenue collection. The farmers movements were inspired by the thoughts of Mahatma Phule, Justice Ranade and Mahatma Gandhi.

Due to some reforms in agriculture (tenancy laws, laws relating to tilting of the land etc) the farmers movement slowed down. After the Green Revolution, the farmers movement became more active and effective. Though Green Revolution aimed at increasing agricultural production and achieving self-sufficiency

in food grains, it did not benefit the poor farmers. The farmers were now divided into rich farmers and poor farmers. Dissatisfaction among the poor farmers led to the beginning of farmer's movement.

Appropriate price for agricultural products, agriculture to be treated as an industry, implementation of the recommendations of the Swaminathan Commission, debt relief, debt cancellation, national policy for agriculture are some of the demands of the farmers movement.

Shetkari Sanghatana, Bharatiya Kisan Union, All India Kisan Sabha are some of the important farmers organisations in India.



Do this.

Name the policies started by the government for the welfare of farmers and landless labourers.

Labour Movement : Labour movement in India emerged in the background of industrialisation. Textile industry, railway companies were established in India in the latter half of the nineteenth century. In 1899 railway workers went on strike for their demands. However, the first organisation for resolving the issues of workers was established in 1920. This organisation is known as All India Trade Union Congress.

In the post-independence period labour movement started working more effectively. In 1960s and 1970s labour movement organised several agitations. But from 1980s labour movement started getting disintegrated. Globalisation has affected the labour movement to a great extent.



Do this.

Collect the information about acts related to workers passed in post independence times with the help of internet.

In India, workers are facing different problems. Unstable employment conditions, contract labour, financial insecurity, absence of legal protection for workers, unlimited working hours, insecurity at the workplace, health hazards are some of the problems.

Women's movement : In the pre-independence period, progressive men in India initiated the women's movement. The women's movement aimed at eliminating injustice against women and ending their exploitation, help them to lead a respectful life and participate actively in social life. Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar, Raja Rammohan Roy, Mahatma Jyotirao Phule, Savitribai Phule, Maharshee Dhondo Keshav Karve, Pandita Ramabai, Ramabai Ranade took initiative in ending the practice of Sati and child marriages. Reforms such as widow remarriage, women education and right to vote to women were possible due to the work of these reformists. After independence, the Constitution gave equal rights to women in all fields. In spite of this women were not treated equally in several fields. During this period women's



Savitribai Phule



Ramabai Ranade

movement aimed at freedom of women. The movement demanded that the women should be treated as human beings.

In the latter period, women participated to a great extent in the movements against corruption, caste discrimination and religious extremism which made them aware of injustice against their own selves. Women started taking initiative in Organising against injustice. In India women's movement is not homogeneous in nature. However women's movements at various levels are taking up the issues like women's health, social security, financial independence, and empowerment. Today women's movement face the challenge of equal education for women and giving women a status and prestige as human beings.



Environment Security

Environment movements : We are aware that environmental degradation is a serious problem at national and international level. At the international level several movements are working to stop the deterioration of the environment. We see a significant international cooperation in this field.

In India many movements are working on differenet aspects of enviornment. The environment movements are taking up issues like protection of bio-diversity, protecting different sources of water, protection of forests, green belt, pollution of rivers, use of chemicals and their ill effects etc.



Consumer movement : Consumer movement emerged in India after the Consumer Protection Act came into existence in 1986. This movement has a broad objective. The movement believes that each member of the society is a consumer. Due to the changing nature of social and economic system consumers face different problems. Adulteration, increased cost of items, frauds in weight

Dr Rajendra Singh also known as 'Waterman of India' has brought Water revolution in Rajasthan. He became famous because of building thousands of 'Johad' in Rajasthan. He revived rivers in the desert of Rajasthan. He formed an organisation – 'Tarun Bharat Sangh' which worked for building eleven thousand Johad in hundreds of villages. All over India he started a campaign for water conservation, revival of rivers, forest conservation, and wild life conservation. His social movement is active for last 31 years. He won the Stockholm Water Prize, an award known as the 'Nobel Prize for water'.



Dr Rajendra Singh

and measures are some of the problems. The consumer movement works to protect consumers from such type of frauds.

The movements increase the participation of people in public life. The post 1980 movements are called neo-social movements as their nature is different from the earlier movements. These movements are issue-based. It means they try to organise issue based mass movements.

In the next chapter we will study challenges before democracy.



Exercise

1. Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the sentences.

(1) is the main demand of farmers movement.

(a) Right to cultivate on the forest land

(b) To get the right price for agricultural product

(c) Protection of consumers

(d) Building of dams

(2) To increase agricultural production and become self-sufficient with regard to food grains was initiated.

(a) Water revolution

(b) Green revolution

(c) Industrial revolution

(d) White revolution

2. Explain the concepts.

(1) Tribal movement

(2) Labour movement

3. Answer the following questions in brief.

(1) Explain the activities/role/functions of environmental movement.

(2) Explain the nature of farmers movement in India.

(3) For which reforms were the women's movement in the pre-independence period fighting?

4. State wheather the following statements are true or false. Give reasons for your answer.

(1) Movements are important in a democracy.

(2) Movements do not need a strong leadership.

(3) Consumer movement came into existence.

Project

(1) Collect the news in the newspapers about various activities of social movements.

(2) Write a report on movements in your area which are working to resolve general problems.

(3) Prepare a format of a complaint you will submit under consumer protection act if you are cheated in purchase of vegetables or grains.

34YNZV

5. Challenges faced by Indian Democracy

As we have said earlier, democracy is a continuous living process. Mere adoption of democracy does not bring democracy into practice. Alert and conscious efforts are required to sustain democracy. It is necessary to understand threats to democracy in time and deal with them in a democratic manner. In this chapter we will primarily focus on challenges before democracy in India. But before that let us have a look at challenges before democracy at the global level.

- Today every nation in the world claims to be democratic. But in reality very few nations in the world have democracy that protects the rights and freedom of people and gives priority to the welfare of people. Many democracies are facing the challenge of military take over. Spread of democratic values at the global level and adoption of true democracy by all nations is a major challenge at global level.

Which democratic institutions need to be established for transformation from non-democratic system to a democratic system?

- Democratic values are found to be very weak even in those nations where democracy appears to be deep-rooted. In nations like India, democracy appears in the form of voting, elections, governmental structure, judiciary etc. However this is only a political form of democracy. To become a way of life democracy must be practiced in each and every aspect of social life. Several measures such as inclusion of all social components, autonomy to social institutions, empowerment of citizens, protection of human values need to be adopted for real cultivation of democracy.



Can you tell?

In democracy, to get power, political parties contest elections. But do political parties organise internal elections? It is necessary that political parties should hold elections at the organisational level. Are such elections held?

Questions in my mind

China adopted economic reforms and also became a member of the World Trade Organisation. But China continues to have a one party system. Is China a democratic nation?

- Another challenge before democratic nations is to ensure that democracy becomes deep rooted. Freedom, equality, fraternity and justice, peace, development and humanitarianism are the values that should be practiced at all levels of the society. The mass support for this purpose can be gathered only through democratic means.

Challenges before Indian Democracy

To make democracy more meaningful the government of India decentralised power and adopted the policy of reservation for women and weaker sections of the society. But we should think whether such measures really gave power in the hands of citizens?

Communalism and terrorism : Religious conflict and the resultant terrorism is one of the major challenges before Indian democracy. Social stability gets hampered due to increasing religious hostility. People's participation in democratic process reduces to a great extent due to terrorism.

Left extremists - Naxalism : Naxalism is a major problem in India. Naxalism began as a movement to remove injustice against aggressive landless farmers and tribal people. But today Naxalism has become a violent struggle. In the Naxalite movement the importance of the problems of farmers and tribal people has reduced. Instead, violent measures to oppose the government policies, attacking the police forces and such other tactics are used by the Naxalite groups.

Corruption : In India the extent of corruption is said to be very high in the public sector. Government's working capacity is reduced due to corruption at the political and administrative levels. People develop distrust and dissatisfaction about the entire governmental system due to delay in governmental work, poor public services and facilities and different financial blunders. Corruption in the electoral process, bogus voting, bribing the voters, abducting the voters and such other things reduces people's confidence in the democratic process.

What do you think?

Family monopoly in politics is a major problem before democracy in India. Monopoly of just one family in politics reduces democratic space. Common people cannot participate in the public sector.

Criminalisation of politics : Increased participation of criminals in political process is another serious problem for democratic systems. Sometimes political parties give candidature to people having a criminal background, facing criminal allegations and allegations of corruption. This increases the role of money and muscle power in politics. This may also lead to violence during elections.

Social challenges : Apart from the challenges mentioned above, Indian democracy faces other social challenges. The problems like unemployment, unequal distribution of resources, increasing gap between rich and poor, caste based issues, need to be resolved.

What steps should be taken to make Indian Democracy successful?

(1) Majority opinion has a lot of importance in Democracy. In a democracy, Political party getting majority of votes comes to power. Parliament takes all decisions by majority. Democracy aims at the welfare of majority of people. When the importance is given to majority it is possible that injustice may be done to those who are marginal and who are in minority. Though democracy is a government by majority, minorities should also be included in the process of decision-making. It is the duty of government to take into consideration the interests of minorities. In short, in democratic government everyone's opinion should be considered important. Similarly majority government should not be the government of majority community. All religious, linguistic, ethnic and caste groups should get equal opportunity to participate in the decision-making process.

(2) Judiciary in India is seen to be making conscious efforts to make political process transparent. To prevent criminalisation of politics, judiciary has adopted measures like strict punishment

to criminals and prohibiting criminals from participating in political process.

(3) To make democracy successful in India, it is not just sufficient to make efforts at the level of government, administration and judiciary. Everyone at social and individual level should make conscious efforts towards it. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Gram Samruddhi Yojana, Self-help Groups, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and such other projects are undertaken at the level of Government and Administration. To increase political participation of women, 50% seats are kept reserved in local self-governing institutions.

(4) To make Indian democracy truly successful, it is essential to increase participation of people at all levels. If such participation increases especially at the level of the government it will help in changing public policies. Public polices are made through interaction with the people. Interaction with those who are not in power is also important for the success of democracy.

The values of equality, liberty, social justice, secularism should be respected and implemented even in our personal life. For the success of democracy, everyone should keep in mind that we are responsible citizens of the nation.



Exercise

358K2I

1. Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the sentences.

(1) In a democracy participate in elections and get political power.
(a) political parties (b) courts
(c) social organisations
(d) none of the above

(2) The major challenge faced by all democratic nations in the world is
(a) Religious conflicts
(b) Naxal activities
(c) Deepening the roots of democracy
(d) Importance to muscle power

2. State whether following statements are true or false. Give reasons for your answer.

(1) Alertness is required to sustain democracy.

(2) Importance of the problems of farmers and tribals has increased in the left extremist movement.

(3) People may lose confidence in the democratic process due to corruption during elections.

3. Explain the concept.

(1) Left-extremism (2) Corruption

4. Answer the following questions in brief.

(3) Which factors are required for the success of democracy in India?

(2) What are the effects of criminalisation of politics?

(3) What efforts are undertaken to bring transparency in political process?

Project

(1) What measures will you suggest to control corruption? Make a list of it.

(2) Organise a group discussion in your class on the problem of terrorism in India.

(3) Present a street play on 'how to get rid of addiction?'.

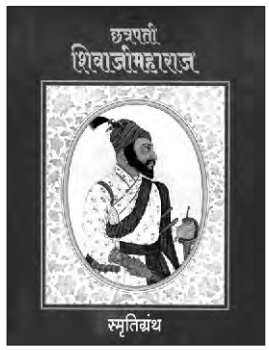
Studying Political Science...

Every citizen in India, whether he lives in village, district or in city has to face numerous social and political problems every day. Whom to approach to get domicile certificate, caste certificate, Aadhar Card? Whom should we meet ? Regarding water problems, public cleanliness? From where can we get documents about our house, etc. ?

We can get to know about all such things from the study of Civics and Political Science. This study helps us to become a good citizen and to be aware of our rights and duties as a citizen of this country. This subject also helps us to get information of India and also the outside world.

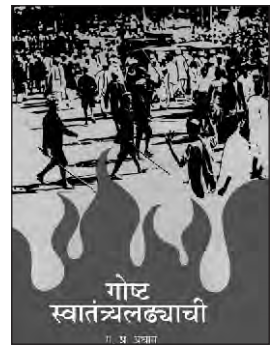
The subject of Political Science will also help you when you plan for your future after finishing your school education. The subject of Indian government and politics is included in the syllabus of the examination for Union Public Service Commission, Maharashtra Public Service Commission and recruitment in banking services. Political science is the basis of any field you choose as a profession. Similarly we cannot study international politics, public administration, peace and conflict without studying political science. Many employment opportunities are available in the above fields. Opportunities are available not only in the field of teaching and research but opportunities are also available in the fields of information technology, policy analysis and advisory bodies of political leaders.

Globalisation has created many opportunities for the practical use of political science. Political parties, pressure groups, non-governmental organisations, voluntary organisations need researchers and mediators who have the knowledge of government and politics. In today's world people having knowledge of the political process and complexities of bureaucracy and special knowledge skills are essential.





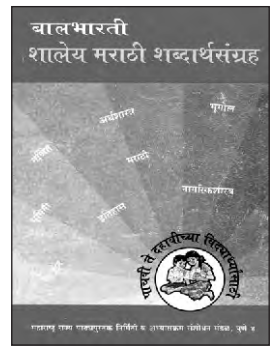


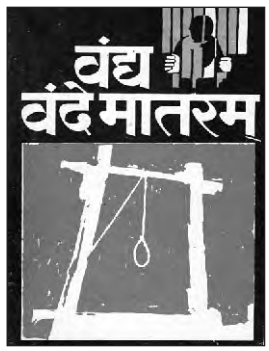






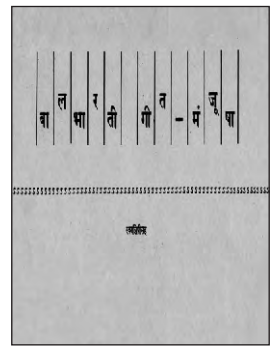


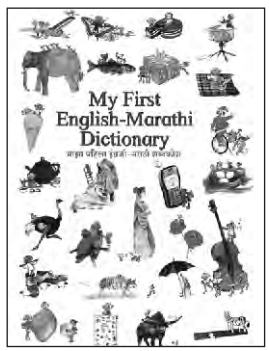
















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